Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
EC752F
PES
Cop. 2

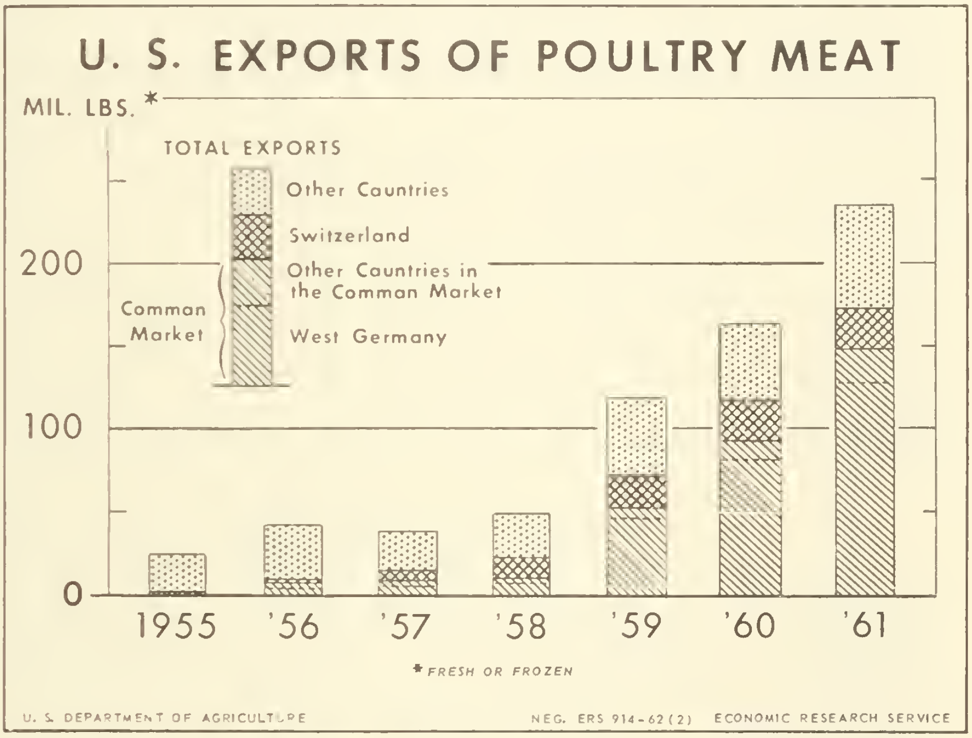
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATION[illegible] LIBRARY
JUL 1 1 1963
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

MARCH 1962
FOR RELEASE
March 26, P. M.

PES-218

The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

U. S. exports of fresh or frozen poultry increased almost 5-fold between 1958 and 1961; from 48 million pounds to 236 million. About three-fourths of this increase has been to Western Europe, where rapidly rising living standards have caused poultry consumption to expand faster than production. Coordinated market development by the United States of low cost eviserated poultry, a new convenience food for Europe, also played an important role in the growing U. S. exports. However, considerable uncertainty about future of this newly developed market now exists because of recent developments in the Common Market.



IN THIS ISSUE

U.S. Poultry Exports and the Common Market

Recent Trends in Egg Consumption

Published bimonthly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE · UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1951-60 1/	1961 1/	1962 1/	Month or date	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Comments on current situation
					EGGS					
Farm production	Mil.cases	Jan.	14.6	14.4	14.7	Feb.	14.1	13.6	13.7	
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	Jan.	338.5	305.0	308.0	Feb.	330.6	299.9	304.5	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Jan.	15.6	17.0	17.1	Feb.	15.4	16.3	16.2	Adversely affected by severe weather in early 1962
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Dec.	31.0	26.8	26.4	Jan.	31.0	26.1	26.0	Lower consumption despite lower retail price
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Dec.	8.2	8.3	18.0	Jan.	18.8	20.5	20.0	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Dec.	1.2	1.3	2.5	Jan.	1.8	2.0	2.1	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Jan.	39.6	38.6	35.4	Feb.	38.2	39.4	36.2	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Jan.	86	81	74	Feb.	90	83	77	
Retail price (ERS)	Ct.per doz.	Dec.	62.9	66.3	54.2	Jan.	58.5	62.1	55.3	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Jan.	10.7	11.7	10.4	Feb.	10.4	11.8	10.7	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Feb. 1	190	80	29	Mar. 1	307	49	38	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Feb. 1	53.5	54.4	49.1	Mar. 1	53.2	48.7	40.5	
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	Jan.	---	31.5	30.4	Feb.	---	49.5	40.2	
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	Jan.	3.69	3.29	3.39	Feb.	3.68	3.35	3.38	
					POULTRY					
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Jan.	22.4	16.5	16.0	Feb.	23.0	17.6	16.6	Supplies and prices close to year-earlier levels
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Jan.	18.2	12.5	10.1	Feb.	19.0	12.7	10.8	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Jan.	21.6	16.0	15.3	Feb.	22.3	17.1	16.0	
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Jan.	74	64	63	Feb.	77	68	66	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook (ERS)	Ct. per lb.	Dec.	50.0	41.0	37.0	Jan.	51.0	41.6	40.4	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Jan.	29.6	25.4	18.2	Feb.	29.9	23.7	19.3	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Feb. 1	146.9	132.0	154.4	Mar. 1	128.1	115.2	126.7	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Feb. 1	137.3	172.3	251.0	Mar. 1	119.7	152.4	218.5	Sharp reduction between February 1 and March 1 in response to low prices
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Jan.	4.4	3.6	3.4	Feb.	4.5	3.8	3.6	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Jan.	8.0	7.7	5.4	Feb.	8.1	7.1	5.7	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Mil.	Jan.	---	34.4	35.5	Feb.	---	39.2	37.2	

1/ Except where entries relate to December; in those cases they refer to 1950-59, 1960 and 1961 respectively.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 19, 1962

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Situation and Outlook	5
Severe Weather Holds Back Egg Production in Early 1962	5
Storage Demand for Eggs This Spring May be Weaker than last	6
Fewer Egg-Type Chicks Hatched in First Quarter	7
Advisory Committee on Egg Marketing	7
Larger Turkey Stocks to be Carried Into Main Marketing Period	8
Lower Turkey Prices Spur Consumption Increase	8
Further Large Cutback in Turkey Output Needed to Reduce Supplies in Main Marketing Season Below Year-earlier Levels	9
U.S.D.A. Issues Recommended Decision on Proposed Turkey Marketing Order	10
Lower Broiler Prices in Prospect for the Second Quarter	12
Some Reduction in Broiler Output Likely in July-September	12
Broiler Advisory Committee Asks for New Legislation	13
Recent Trends in Egg Consumption	38
U. S. Poultry Exports and the Common Market	41
A New Market for U. S. Poultry Emerges	41
Common Market Gives New Impetus to European Development	43
The EEC Represents a Potentially Huge Market for Poultry	43
EEC To Implement Common Agricultural Policy in Mid-1962	44
Levies on Intra-Community Poultry Trade to be Eliminated Gradually	44
Levies on Imports from Third Countries Will be Higher	45
Common Market Agricultural Policy and Prospective U. S. Poultry Exports	46
List of Tables	51

SUMMARY

Higher egg production and a somewhat weaker storage demand in the second quarter are likely to keep egg prices significantly below those of the second quarter of 1961.

On March 2, the Department of Agriculture announced that it would buy dried egg solids to help remove excess supplies from the market. Last year, in a similar program, the Department contracted for the equivalent of 3 percent of the eggs produced between February 1 and July 12.

Egg prices received by U. S. producers between mid-January and mid-February repeated last year's contraseasonal increase of 0.8 cent per dozen. Bad weather, which interferred with marketing, caused the irregular movement this year. The mid-February price at 36.2 cents per dozen was 3.2 cents lower than a year earlier. Since mid-February, egg prices have drifted lower in all major markets with declines for large eggs through mid-March averaging about 3 cents per dozen.

On March 1, the nation's laying flock was larger but somewhat less productive than a year ago. This resulted in a 1 percent increase in the rate of egg production. Output per layer on March 1 was sharply above the depressed February 1 rate but still 1 percent lower than a year earlier. Unusually bad weather over much of the country and particularly in the West North Central Region continued to adversely affect the rate of lay. However, over the next several months, this year's flock may lay at a slightly higher rate than last year's because it will have a larger proportion of pullets and because of the upward trend in technology.

The hatch of egg-type chicks dropped 13 percent in the first two months from the same period of 1961; eggs in incubators on March 1 were 8 percent below a year earlier. These sharp decreases are not expected to continue through the main hatching season and the total number of chickens raised for flock replacements may not be much under last year's 346 million birds.

Turkey consumption is likely to exceed production by a wider margin in the first half of 1962 than in the same period last year. In the first quarter, lower prices have encouraged a much greater use of turkey; in the second quarter, a substantial reduction is expected in marketings from a year ago. As a result, cold storage holdings on July 1, when inventories are at or near their seasonal low, will be much closer to a year-earlier than at present, but may still exceed the 1961 level.

Current indications point to a reduction from last year in the number of turkeys to be raised in 1962. In early January, farmers indicated plans to raise 12 percent fewer turkeys than in 1961, and the number of turkey breeder hens on farms was down by a like percentage. If output is reduced by 12 percent in the main marketing season, growers probably will receive somewhat higher prices than the extremely low 18.2 cents per pound average that prevailed in September-December 1961. The improvement in prices would be greater if it were not for the larger stocks of frozen turkeys expected to be on hand September 1, 1962.

On February 27, the U. S. Department of Agriculture published in the Federal Register a recommended decision on a proposed marketing order for turkeys. The proposed order, which applies to meat birds only, would be national in scope, covering the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. If submitted to a referendum and approved by producers, it would provide for the creation of a Board and Committee to apply supply management measures when justified under criteria established in the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937.

Broiler production and prices in the first quarter are running fairly close to year earlier levels. The U. S. price received by growers in January and February averaged 16.3 cents per pound, compared with 17.0 cents in the same months of 1961. And Federally inspected slaughter, on a liveweight basis, through March was up only 2 percent.

Broiler prospects in the second quarter do not appear favorable for producers; a pattern similar to the one that occurred in 1961 seems to be developing. Last year broiler production, beginning in March, began to greatly exceed 1960 output. This triggered off a precipitous price decline which drove down broiler prices in June to below the 13 cent level, where they remained for 6 consecutive months.

Recent hatchery activity suggests that broiler marketings in April-June this year may be almost up to the 1961 volume. If this occurs, a significant drop in prices from mid-March appears likely over the next three months although prices are likely to be above a year earlier.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Eggs

Severe Weather Holds Back Egg Production in Early 1962

The rate of egg production per layer in early 1962 was depressed by unusually severe weather. The bad weather was concentrated mostly in the West North Central States in December and February but in January it was much more widespread. On February 1, the number of eggs laid per 100 layers was below a year ago by 7 percent in the South Central Region, 3 percent in the Western Region and 2 percent in the West North Central Region. For the nation as a whole, the rate of lay on February 1 was 1 percent less than February 1, 1961.

The birds in the Nation's laying flock continued to be less productive than a year ago in February. On March 1, output per 100 layers averaged 60.2 eggs, compared with 60.8 eggs a year earlier. The rate of lay was lower in all regions but the North Atlantic and South Central.

Considering the larger proportion of pullets in the current laying flock as well as continuing advances in technology, egg production per layer may at least recover to the 1961 level over the next several months. At the beginning of the year, pullets represented 63 percent of all layers, up from 61 percent a year ago.

In all months since August 1961, the Nation's laying flock has averaged 1 to 2 percent larger than a year earlier. Over the next few months, the seasonal decline in layer numbers is not expected to be as sharp as last year. Thus, flock size may exceed the 1961 level by a wider margin than on March 1. This development appears likely despite the prospect for lower egg prices than a year earlier to producers. The main reason for expecting a more gradual seasonal decline in layer numbers is the large number of pullets to be added to the laying flock in the next two months. Then, too, farmers do not usually alter their rate of culling much at this time of the year. Finally, a somewhat greater pressure to cull flocks, generated by lower egg prices, will be at least partially offset by the larger number of pullets in this year's flock.

Total egg production will probably be up by a somewhat greater percentage than the number of layers over the next several months because output per bird is likely to be somewhat higher than a year ago. However, the change in the rate of lay from one year to another in the peak production period--March through May--is usually small. On March 1 the Nation's laying flock was 2 percent larger than in 1961 and the rate of egg production was 1 percent higher. Egg production will reach its seasonal high in the next two months and then begin to decline.

Storage Demand for Egg This Spring May Be Weaker Than Last

Egg prices to producers in mid-February were 3.2 cents below a year ago but 0.8 cent above mid-January. The contraseasonal price rise was the result of unusually severe winter weather, which disrupted egg marketings this year.

In mid-March, egg prices to U. S. producers were substantially below the mid-February price of 36.2 cents per dozen. Between February 15 and mid-March prices to producers in Iowa, Ohio--Indiana, Georgia and California for large eggs had dropped mostly 3 cents and for mediums 4 to 5 cents.

Prices to producers have remained below a year earlier since August 1961, reflecting an apparent further weakening in demand, and somewhat larger supplies of eggs in some of the months. After September, prices worked their way further below the year-earlier level and in the last quarter of 1961 averaged 8.5 cents lower than in 1960. The spread then narrowed; it was 3.2 cents both in January and February.

The demand for eggs to replenish stocks of both frozen and shell eggs is a major determinant of spring egg prices. This demand rests on the relationship between the current price for eggs and the expected prices in the fall. In the absence of a large cutback in the number of flock replacements raised, egg prices might have to continue substantially below year earlier levels over the next few months to encourage active bidding on the part of storers and breakers.

In addition, the decline in the consumer demand for eggs, which has been evident in the last decade, is apparently continuing into 1962. Retail egg prices were 7 to 12 cents a dozen below a year earlier between October 1961 and January 1962. Despite these lower prices, consumers on the average purchased substantially fewer eggs during this peiod.

On March 2, 1962, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced its intentions to buy dried whole egg solids as a means of helping to remove excess supplies of eggs from the market. Purchases will be used primarily in school lunches and for institutions. Last year, USDA contracted for the equivalent of 3 percent of the eggs produced between February 1 and July 12. Purchases in 1961 were distributed to needy persons.

Fewer Egg-Type Chicks Hatched in First Quarter

In January and February, 10 million fewer egg-type chicks were hatched than in the same months last year. And at the beginning of March, 8 percent less eggs were in incubators than a year earlier. This reduction in hatchery activity in the first quarter has more than offset the increases that occurred in the fourth quarter of last year. Despite the smaller number of egg-type chicks that will be hatched in October 1961 through March 1962, the number of chickens raised for flock replacements in 1962 nevertheless may not be not much under last year's 346 million birds.

In 1960 and 1961 producers received unusually favorable prices for eggs. Although prices in the second quarter of 1962 are likely to be lower than a year earlier, they are not expected to be sufficiently low to greatly discourage producers. As a result, chick purchases in this period may be about maintained at year-earlier levels.

Farmers in early February indicated intentions to buy 1 percent more replacement chicks than they did in 1961. The recent pattern in these intentions reports has been for farmers to understate declines and overstate increases. (See table 10.) By regions, farmers' chick buying intentions for 1962 paralleled recent trends in egg production. The greatest increases were indicated for the South Atlantic and Western Regions and the greatest declines for the East and West North Central Regions.

Advisory Committee on Egg Marketing

An Advisory Committee on Egg Marketing, named by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority of the Agricultural Act of 1961, met in Washington, D. C., March 12-13. From the 19-man committee, a subcommittee has been appointed to continue studies on egg marketing and producer prices, and to explore possible development of programs to improve returns to egg producers.

Specific industry problems that will be considered by the subcommittee include: credit, new products, research, promotion and education, government purchase, diversion of eggs, market education within the industry, egg grades and standards, tax policies, price determination and quotations, supply management, and the impact of vertical integration. The subcommittee will submit findings to the full committee which will review them at a later date.

TURKEYS

Larger Turkey Stocks To Be Carried Into Main Marketing Period

Cold storage holdings of turkeys at the beginning of the year totaled 263 million pounds, 103 million pounds more than on January 1, 1961. By March 1, however, stocks had been reduced to 219 million pounds or 66 million pounds more than a year earlier. The reduction occurred because of increased consumption brought about by much lower turkey prices in the first quarter than a year ago; turkey production in the same period was about equal to the 1961 output. Turkey prices to farmers this January and February averaged 18.8 cents per pound compared with 24.6 cents in the first two months last year.

Even though prices may more closely approximate year-earlier levels in the next three months, inventories will continue to shrink much more rapidly than in 1961. The main reason is the large cutback in the number of turkeys that will be coming to market during this period, as indicated by the smaller number of poults hatched in recent months.

Despite this rapid shrinkage in stocks foreseen for the first half, the carryover on July 1, when inventories are at or near their seasonal low, may be higher than the 106 million pounds of a year ago.

Lower Turkey Prices Spur Consumption Increase

A large increase in turkey consumption appears in prospect for the first half of 1962 because of relatively low prices. Reductions in price during this period are generally accompanied by proportionately larger percentage increases in consumption. (See table 18.) In addition, the demand for turkeys in January-August seems to have increased faster than has demand in the last 4 months of the year.

Consumers are increasingly substituting turkeys for other high protein foods the year round, and not just considering them as a treat for the holidays or other special occasions. Between 1955-57 and 1959-61, the per capita consumption of turkeys in the first eight months of the year increased from an average of 1.8 pounds to 2.4 pounds or 33 percent. During the same interval per capita use in September-December advanced from 3.6 pounds to 4.4 pounds or 22 percent.

Among the more important factors in the growing consumption for turkeys outside the holiday season are the phenomenal advances in the production and marketing of turkeys which has been reflected in greatly reduced prices to consumers. Thus, turkey meat has become a much better buy for the housewife and for institutional feeders compared with other meats, particularly beef and pork roasts, meat loaves and roasting chickens.

The advent of turkeys that could be marketed at lighter weights also played a vital role in stimulating greater consumption of poultry in the first half of the year. The famous Beltsville Small White Turkey, a light breed turkey, was developed specifically for this purpose. It requires only about 4 months to reach market weight, which on a ready-to-cook basis, is only about 6 pounds, compared with an average weight of about 12 pounds for heavy breed hens and about 20 pounds for heavy breed toms. The Beltsville Small White was introduced on a commercial scale a little over a decade ago and reached its zenith of popularity in 1954, when 19.2 million were raised. Since then, growers have been switching from the Beltsville to the heavy white breeds in supplying the expanding market for light turkeys. The heavy white breeds can be raised to weights competitive with Beltsville or carried to maturity, thus giving growers more flexibility in the timing of their marketings.

A recent survey conducted by the Institute of American Poultry Industries indicated that the February 1 stocks of frozen turkey were distributed by class as follows: toms 73 percent, hens 23 percent and broiler-fryer type 4 percent. A year earlier, toms made up 79 percent of the total, hens 17 percent and fryers 4 percent. The reduction in the proportion of toms may indicate relatively greater use by institutional outlets. These outlets tend to favor the use of the heavier birds, especially heavy toms.

Large public restaurants, cafeterias, hotels and caterers that do not do a large percentage of repeat business are in a particularly good position to substitute turkey outside of the holiday season for other high protein foods, when turkey prices are relatively low. Other segments of the volume feeding market, however, such as hospitals, schools, colleges and employee feeding operations must provide a more varied menu to meet the needs of their consumers. Therefore, to them, price considerations are much less important.

Further Large Cutback in Turkey Output Needed To Reduce Supplies in Main Marketing Season Below Year-Earlier Levels

A substantial reduction undoubtedly will occur in the number of turkeys raised this year from last year's record breaking 107 million birds. In a mid-January survey, growers expressed intentions to raise 12 percent fewer turkeys than in 1961 and the number of turkey breeder hens on farms at the beginning of the year was also down 12 percent. Turkey-feed price relationships have continued at the lowest levels on record between May 1961 and February 1962 and were extremely unfavorable to producers. In the six months through February, one pound liveweight turkey would only buy $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of feed, compared with 7.7 pounds during the same period a year earlier.

Turkey marketings for the first eight months of the year have been largely determined by the number of poults hatched between August 1961 and March 1962. If marketings parallel the hatch, about 10 million less birds will be added to supplies in January-August than a year ago. This represents a greater cutback to date than the 12 percent that producers intended in January. If the percentage cutback in poult production through the main hatching season stays 12 percent below a year ago, turkey marketings in September-December might only be roughly 120 million pounds (ready-to-cook basis) less than in the same period of 1961. (See table 18.) At the same time, cold storage holdings may be above the 1961 level. With supplies this large, prices received by growers would probably be above the extremely depressed level of 18.2 cents per pound during this period last year, but they would likely be substantially below the 24 cent level of 1957-59.

In February 5.9 million poults were hatched compared with 10.5 million in the same month last year. In addition, there were 27 percent fewer eggs in incubators on March 1 this year. More than half of the poults are hatched in April, May, and June. These hatchings will largely determine the level of marketing in the fourth quarter.

USDA Issues Recommended Decision on Proposed Turkey Marketing Order

On February 27, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced a recommended decision on a marketing order for turkeys. The order which applies to meat birds only would be national in scope, covering the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. It would provide for the use of supply management measurers.

Industry representatives and other interested persons have been given 15 days to file exceptions to the recommended decision following February 27, the date the decision was published in the Federal Register. After the exceptions are studied, the Secretary of Agriculture will make a final decision. The Secretary, if he approves an order, will call for a referendum among turkey producers. Two-thirds of these producers, either by number or by volume of production, at the discretion of the Secretary, must vote in favor of the proposed order before it can become effective.

Supply management would be carried out under the order by one or a combination of the following two methods: (1) producer allotments on live turkeys and (2) set-asides of slaughtered turkeys. Under method (1) a total quantity of turkeys to be slaughtered by all handlers in a given period would be determined and this quantity would be apportioned among producers, based on their past marketing history. The total quantity would be announced in advance of the production period. Handlers could acquire from individual producers only up to the total quantity of the allotment apportioned to the producer. This method would not be used in 1962, nor would 1962 ever be used in computing producer-allocation bases or producer allotments.

Producer-allocation bases and allotments in 1963 and 1964 would be based on average marketings in the years 1959-61. To be eligible for an allocation base, a grower must have produced turkeys either in 1961 or in any two years 1959 through 1961. A producer's allocation base would be determined by dividing the total quantity of turkeys he marketed in the base period by the number of years he produced turkeys in this period. However, if the year 1961 is used alone or with only one of the other two years (1959 or 1960), only 90 percent of the 1961 marketings would be used in the computation.

Producer bases for 1963 and 1964 would be considered as the producer's marketings for the years 1960 and 1961. In 1965 and thereafter, allotments would be based on the average of each producer's marketings during any three of the four preceding years, not including 1962.

Under the method of the supply-management plan, handlers would be required during specified periods to set aside for the account of the Administrative Committee designated percentages of the turkeys they slaughter. This method would be available for 1962 crop turkeys and thereafter. The surplus turkeys would be pooled and the proceeds from the disposition of the pools would be distributed to producers in accordance with their contributions to the set-aside.

Three groups would be exempted by the order:

(1) Growers who produce less than 3,600 pounds liveweight of turkey a year (approximately 200 birds) would not come under the order.

(2) Producers who slaughter their own turkeys would be excluded from the volume regulations and assessments of the order if they did not handle more than 100,000 pounds liveweight of turkey during the marketing year, and do not buy and/or sell more than 5,000 pounds of live turkeys during a marketing year.

(3) Handlers who acquired less than 7,000 pounds liveweight of turkeys a year (approximately 400 birds).

When turkeys are produced under contract, two parties to the contract are recognized by the order. There is the contract-producer or contractor who usually contributes the financing and the grower-producer or farmer who usually contributes the facilities, labor and management. To qualify as a contract-producer, the contractor must satisfy two conditions. First, he must have been a party to such a contract with farmers in 1961 or in at least two years of the three year (1959-61) period. Second, he must have shared in the risk of loss with the farmer; that is, he must have had a proprietary interest in the turkeys.

Both the contractor and the farmer would have an allocation base. The base for each would be computed by dividing the total volume marketed under contract equally between the two. A contractor's base could be utilized only with respect to turkeys produced on the production facilities of a producer-grower.

The order also would authorize research and development projects to assist, improve, or promote the marketing of turkeys. Financing of the order would be accomplished through an assessment of handlers at a rate not to exceed $.20 per hundred pounds of processed turkeys.

Evidence was also received at the public hearing sessions on the proposed order for turkey hatching eggs. This proposal is still under study by the USDA and a recommended decision will be issued later.

Broilers

Lower Broiler Prices in Prospect For the Second Quarter

Developments in the broiler industry in the first quarter of 1962 have been quite similar to the first quarter of 1961. Prices again have been relatively favorable to growers; in January and February, the U. S. average price received by growers was 16.3 cents per pound, compared with 17.0 in the same period of 1961. Prices in the second full week of March in southern producing areas averaged 16 cents per pound, about the same as a year earlier. Output also has been about equal to last year's volume. Federally inspected slaughter of young chickens through March 7, in terms of liveweight, was only 2 percent above the same period of 1961.

Second quarter prospects do not appear favorable for producers. Conditions appear to be paralleling those of 1961. Prices growers receive for broilers may be sharply below current levels and probably not much higher than the greatly depressed prices of last year. Hatchery activity in recent months suggests that per capita supplies of broilers coming to market in April and May will be only moderately below the extremely large volumes of 1961. The huge expansion in marketings in April-June of last year drove down U. S. broiler prices to growers in June to below the 13 cent level, 3 cents below the lowest price previously recorded for the month.

Although in the following months of 1961 broiler slaughter was brought closer into line with the 1960 volume, prices remained in a 12 to 13 cents per pound range for six consecutive months. Prices did not recover until December 1961, when slaughter fell below the 1960 output for the first time since the previous February.

Some Reduction in Broiler Output Likely in July-September

Despite last year's unfavorable experience, the number of eggs set for broiler chicks in 22 major broiler States in the 3 weeks ending March 10 was 4 percent below a year ago. If the anticipated price declines materialize in the second quarter, hatchery activity will probably be reduced more rapidly than in 1961, when a rather delayed response to declining prices occurred. This year, prices are unlikely to remain as low as 12 or 13 cents per pound for as long as they did in 1961. However, prices probably will not reach the relatively high levels of 1960. In the last three quarters of 1960, prices received by growers in the United States held within a narrow range of 15.5 to 17.7 cents per pound.

Lower chick prices in the first quarter have made broiler production more profitable than in the same period last year, despite slightly higher feed costs. January and February prices paid to commercial hatcheries for broiler chicks averaged $10.00 per 100, compared with $12.50 in the same months of 1961. This cost advantage in relation to 1961 may disappear in the second quarter for two reasons. First, the broiler hatching egg supply relative to a year ago will probably continue to decline further. Second, broiler prices are expected to decline in the second quarter from the first quarter level.

The indicated volume of the Nation's broiler hatching egg production has been declining since August. (See tables 27 and 28 for two measures of this.) The decreasing supply of hatching eggs together with a continued strong demand for broiler chicks, particularly in the first quarter, has been reflected in steadily rising prices for broiler chicks since September 1961. Even if broiler prices move lower in the second quarter, the demand for chicks may not be immediately reduced, and based on the smaller number of pullet chicks placed for broiler hatching egg production, the supply of hatching eggs will contract further. This leads to the expectation that the price of broiler chicks in April-June may be higher than last year's second quarter average of $10.00 per hundred.

If pullet chick placements turn out to be not much greater than a year ago between March and April, some further reduction from the 1961 level would probably occur in the hatching egg supply in the third quarter. Prices paid to commercial hatcheries for broiler chicks in July-September 1961 averaged $8.92 per hundred.

Broiler Advisory Committee Asks for New Legislation

On March 1, the National Advisory Committee on broilers recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture that legislation be sought to authorize a market program for broilers and broiler hatching eggs. The program proposed by the Advisory Committee would provide for the diversion of broiler hatching eggs, when required, and also for open market purchase and storage operations for frozen broilers and hens.

The Advisory Committee suggested that diversion of hatching eggs, when called for, might first take place from those hatcheries that expanded production in the period 12 months prior to the decision to divert. This diversion might be up to the extent of the hatchery's increased scale of operation the year before. Further set-aside, if required, would be applied to the industry as a whole. The extent of individual hatchery set-aside might be modified on an area or State basis.

The program would also authorize market research and development projects and paid advertising. Costs of the program would be met by a mandatory assessment within the industry. The Advisory Committee's recommendation for this program came after the Committee had voted against the use of quotas and allotments at any level of the industry.

Table 1.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, by months, January 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		(a) Average for the month											
Average number of layers on farms													
1955	Mil.	338	329	319	306	294	283	277	280	300	321	331	334
1956	do.	332	325	316	305	295	286	282	289	307	323	332	336
1957	do.	333	325	316	305	294	284	280	286	300	313	321	324
1958	do.	321	314	307	299	290	284	282	288	301	315	324	329
1959	do.	327	321	316	308	297	286	281	286	299	311	317	319
1960	do.	316	309	302	295	285	281	276	277	285	295	303	308
1961	do.	305	300	296	291	285	280	278	281	291	301	307	310
1962	do.	308	304										
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	1,548	1,491	1,800	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,418	1,444	1,411	1,491
1956	do.	1,561	1,585	1,832	1,839	1,891	1,746	1,695	1,589	1,457	1,497	1,466	1,566
1957	do.	1,606	1,543	1,862	1,872	1,919	1,772	1,718	1,621	1,491	1,489	1,459	1,588
1958	do.	1,664	1,537	1,806	1,861	1,933	1,796	1,757	1,660	1,530	1,564	1,548	1,632
1959	do.	1,676	1,612	1,908	1,911	1,963	1,828	1,798	1,701	1,565	1,580	1,542	1,661
1960	do.	1,719	1,667	1,851	1,873	1,969	1,850	1,816	1,736	1,601	1,600	1,561	1,649
1961	do.	1,698	1,634	1,923	1,903	1,953	1,833	1,815	1,739	1,616	1,645	1,617	1,698
1962	do.	1,713	1,618										
Total monthly egg production													
1955	Mil. cs.	14.5	13.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	12.8	12.0	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
1956	do.	14.4	14.3	16.1	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.4	13.5	13.5	14.6
1957	do.	14.9	13.9	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.0	13.3	12.9	12.4	13.0	13.0	14.3
1958	do.	14.8	13.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	14.2	13.8	13.2	12.8	13.7	13.9	14.9
1959	do.	15.2	14.4	16.7	16.3	16.2	14.5	14.1	13.5	13.0	13.6	13.6	14.7
1960	do.	15.1	14.3	15.5	15.4	15.8	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.7	13.1	13.1	14.1
1961	do.	14.4	13.6	15.8	15.4	15.5	14.3	14.0	13.6	13.1	13.8	13.8	14.6
1962	do.	14.7	13.7										
		(b) First-of-month											
Number of layers on farms													
1955	Mil.	344	332	325	312	300	287	279	275	286	313	328	335
1956	do.	334	329	322	310	300	290	281	282	296	317	329	335
1957	do.	337	328	321	310	300	289	279	280	292	309	317	324
1958	do.	324	317	311	304	294	286	281	283	292	309	320	329
1959	do.	330	324	319	312	303	291	281	282	291	306	315	319
1960	do.	319	313	306	299	292	284	278	275	279	291	299	307
1961	do.	308	302	298	294	288	282	278	277	284	298	305	309
1962	do.	310	306	303									
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.2	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.6	47.6
1956	do.	48.6	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.3	47.9	48.6	49.1
1957	do.	51.8	51.9	58.3	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.5	51.0	48.4	47.8	49.6
1958	do.	52.9	54.5	55.3	60.8	63.2	61.5	58.2	55.1	52.0	50.0	50.9	52.4
1959	do.	52.9	55.2	59.9	63.2	64.0	62.6	59.3	56.6	53.1	51.3	50.7	52.2
1960	do.	54.9	56.0	58.9	60.6	64.2	62.9	60.0	57.3	54.7	52.0	51.2	52.8
1961	do.	53.6	55.9	60.8	63.2	63.6	62.4	59.9	57.3	54.9	52.8	53.3	54.5
1962	do.	55.0	55.4	60.2									
Daily rate of egg production													
1955	Mil.eggs	168	170	180	190	187	173	158	141	137	146	153	160
1956	do.	162	171	185	189	186	175	158	150	146	152	160	164
1957	do.	175	170	187	192	189	176	160	150	149	150	152	161
1958	do.	171	173	172	185	186	176	164	156	152	155	163	172
1959	do.	175	179	191	198	194	182	167	159	155	157	160	166
1960	do.	175	175	180	181	187	179	167	157	153	151	153	162
1961	do.	165	169	181	186	183	176	167	159	156	157	163	169
1962	do.	171	169	183									

Table 2.--Change in egg production, per layer and total egg production, by States and divisions, November 1961 to date

State	Percentage change in egg production per layer				Change in total egg production							
	1961		1962		Number of eggs				Percentage			
					1961		1962		1961		1962	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Maine	0	+1	+5	+8	-2	-4	-1	+1	-3	-5	-1	+2
New Hampshire	-2	0	+1	0	-1	-2	-1	-2	-3	-6	-3	-7
Vermont	-1	-2	0	+2	-1	0	-1	0	-7	0	-7	0
Massachusetts	-1	0	+4	+3	-7	-5	-4	-4	-13	-9	-6	-8
Rhode Island	+2	+5	+5	+3	0	-1	0	-1	0	-14	0	-17
Connecticut	-3	-3	+1	+1	-5	-3	-1	0	-8	-5	-2	0
New York	+8	+9	+10	+6	-2	+4	+8	+5	+1	+3	+5	+4
New Jersey	+4	+7	+7	0	+2	+4	+3	-5	+1	+3	+2	-4
Pennsylvania	+2	+4	+6	+3	-6	-3	+2	-7	-2	-1	+1	-3
North Atlantic	+2	+4	+6	+3	-18	-10	+5	-13	-2	-1	+1	-2
Ohio	+4	+6	+6	+2	0	+7	+12	+11	0	+3	+6	+6
Indiana	+5	+2	0	-1	+8	+2	-4	-9	+4	+1	-2	-5
Illinois	+4	+5	0	-1	-1	-4	-15	-14	-1	-2	-8	-7
Michigan	+5	+6	+5	-1	0	+3	+3	-2	0	+3	+3	-2
Wisconsin	+7	+3	+2	+1	+5	-1	-2	+2	+3	-1	-1	+1
East North Central	+5	+4	+2	0	+12	+7	-6	-12	+1	+1	-1	-1
Minnesota	+2	-2	-2	-1	+4	-18	-22	-13	+1	-5	-6	-4
Iowa	+3	+2	-1	-3	+11	+2	-12	-18	+3	0	-3	-4
Missouri	+6	+1	-2	-4	+13	+8	+4	0	+11	+6	+3	0
North Dakota	+9	+9	+2	-2	+2	+2	-2	-3	+8	+6	-5	-8
South Dakota	+5	+4	+3	+1	+10	+11	+11	+11	+10	+9	+8	+9
Nebraska	+7	+3	-2	-3	+8	+3	-5	-6	+6	+2	-3	-4
Kansas	+5	+1	-5	-3	-4	-7	-11	-10	-4	-7	-10	-10
West North Central	+4	+1	-1	-2	+44	+1	-37	-39	+4	0	-3	-3
Delaware	+2	+5	+7	+1	0	+1	0	0	0	+10	0	0
Maryland	+6	+10	+12	+5	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-4
Virginia	+6	+9	+6	0	-10	-10	+6	-2	+12	+12	+7	-2
West Virginia	+11	+12	+9	+6	0	+2	+2	+1	0	+7	+7	+4
North Carolina	+1	+5	+3	-1	+14	+19	+16	+9	+9	+12	+10	+6
South Carolina	0	-2	0	-1	+7	+6	+8	+8	+10	+9	+11	+12
Georgia	+4	+3	+2	0	+27	+23	+27	-24	+15	+12	+14	+13
Flordia	+8	+5	+1	0	+14	-13	+9	+8	+17	+15	+10	+9
South Atlantic	+4	+5	+3	0	+72	+74	+68	+47	+12	+11	+10	+7
Kentucky	+8	+6	+1	-1	+2	+1	-3	-4	+3	+2	-5	-6
Tennessee	+5	+4	0	0	+5	+5	+2	+3	+8	+8	+3	+4
Alabama	+1	+2	-3	-4	+11	+11	+7	+7	+11	+10	+6	+7
Mississippi	+10	+14	+1	-2	+18	+22	+10	+7	+20	+26	+11	+8
Arkansas	+15	+12	0	-3	+32	+30	+21	+19	+45	+41	+27	+23
Louisiana	+6	+3	-8	-6	+3	+3	-3	-1	+8	+8	-8	-2
Oklahoma	+17	+10	0	-3	+6	+4	-1	-3	+16	+10	-2	-6
Texas	+3	+4	-2	-4	+8	+9	-1	-3	+4	+5	0	-2
South Central	+7	+7	-1	-3	+85	+85	+32	+25	+13	+13	+5	+4
Montana	+4	+3	-1	-4	+1	0	0	-1	+7	0	0	-6
Idaho	+2	+3	-1	-2	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-5
Wyoming	+22	+20	+10	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+25	+25	+25	0
Colorado	+3	0	-2	0	+2	+2	+1	+1	+11	+10	+5	+5
New Mexico	+9	+4	+1	-1	+2	+1	+1	0	+20	+9	+9	0
Arizona	-1	+1	-1	-3	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+8	+8	+8
Utah	+4	+4	+2	-3	+1	+1	0	-1	+4	+4	0	-4
Nevada	+2	+1	0	+2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	-2	-3	-5	-3	-3	-4	-5	-3	-4	-4	-5	-4
Oregon	-1	-1	0	0	-2	-4	-4	-3	-4	-8	-7	-6
California	0	0	-1	-3	+76	+34	+38	+27	+8	+7	+8	+6
Western	0	0	-1	-3	+40	+32	+33	+20	+6	+4	+4	+3
United States	+4	+3	+1	0	+235	+189	+95	+28	+5	+4	+2	+1

Table 3.--Egg prices, selected dates, 1962, with comparisons

	Unit	1961					1962		
		Jan. 16	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 14	May 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
U. S. average price received by farmers	dozen	38.6	39.4	36.7	33.4	32.0	35.4	36.2	
Iowa, prices received by farmers 1/:									
Grade A, Large	do.	27-29	33-34	29-31	26	26-27	27-28	28-30	25-26
Grade A, Medium	do.	25-26	27-29	25-26	23-24	22-23	20-22	24-26	21-22
New York, wholesale prices									
Extras, mixed colors 2/									
Large, 65-70 percent A	do.	40-41½	44-45½	40-41	34-35½	34½-25½	38-39	38-39	34½-35½
Medium, 55-70 percent A	do.	35½-36½	41-43	36-37	32-33	27-28	35-36	36-37	29½-30½
Minimum 10 pct. AA, white									
Large 3/	do.	40½-43½	46-49½	40½-44½	34-37	34-38	40-44	39½-43½	36-40
Medium 3/	do.	35-37	42-44	36-37	32-33	27½-29	36½-38½	36½-38½	29½-31½
Small (pullets) 3/	do.	31-32	38-40	34½-35½	27½-28½	22½-23½	31-32	33-34	24½-25½
Frozen egg 4/									
Mixed whole egg, spring pack	pound	30¾-31½	32¼-33½	30-33	31-33	30-33	30-32	29-31	29-31
Yolk 5/	do.	64-67	67-71	62-68	63-65	63½-65	60-65	60-65	60-64
Albumen	do.	8½-10	8½-9½	8-9½	7½-9	7¾-10	11¼-12½	14-15½	12½-13
Chicago									
Wholesale price, f.o.b. 60-79.9%, A									
Mixed colors, estras, Large	dozen	35½-36	39-40	37-38	32-33	30½-31¼	34½-35	32½-33	30-32½
Medium	do.	32½-33½	38-39	34½-35½	30¾-31½	29-29½	33-33½	31½-32	29½-30
Future contracts:									
September delivery (closing price)	do.	35.40	38.25	35.20	34.70	35.70	33.25	32.35	33.25
San Francisco, price to retailers, cartoned									
Grade AA, Large	do.	49-56	45-55	42-48	38-44	40-46	46-52	46-52	39-45
Grade AA, Medium	do.	44-50	41-49	38-44	36-43	36-43	42-49	40-48	32-40

1/ "Mostly," except where otherwise stated.
2/ Midwestern.
3/ Nearby.
4/ Carlots, weekly price.
5/ Highest color quoted.

Table 4.--Shell eggs: Monthly per capita consumption and prices, United States, 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total or average 1/	Pro-cessed 2/	Total shell and processed
Consumption																
1955	Eggs	31.2	27.9	30.9	29.0	28.4	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.2	29.3	29.8	31.2	346	25	371
1956	do.	30.8	28.8	31.1	28.6	27.6	25.9	27.7	27.1	27.2	29.0	29.3	31.4	345	24	369
1957	do.	30.5	27.2	30.2	28.2	27.6	25.7	26.7	26.9	26.4	27.7	27.8	30.0	335	27	362
1958	do.	29.4	25.5	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.0	26.4	26.6	26.1	27.8	28.2	29.2	328	26	354
1959	do.	29.0	25.5	29.0	26.4	26.2	24.4	25.6	25.6	25.1	26.7	26.6	28.4	319	33	352
1960	do.	27.5	24.7	27.6	26.5	24.9	23.1	24.8	24.4	24.0	25.3	25.5	26.8	305	29	334
1961	do.	26.1	23.2	26.1	25.1	24.2	22.3	24.1	24.0	23.7	24.9	24.9	26.4	295	31	326
1962	do.	26.0														
Price received by farmers, per dozen																
1955	Cents	32.6	40.2	40.1	36.1	34.1	34.3	35.9	41.0	45.5	44.1	44.0	47.7	39.5		
1956	do.	47.0	40.8	40.0	39.0	38.2	36.9	37.3	37.9	39.8	39.0	38.0	37.5	39.3		
1957	do.	33.9	33.4	31.2	31.2	29.6	29.8	33.0	37.1	41.1	44.1	46.2	44.9	38.9		
1958	do.	39.6	37.6	41.5	38.7	37.0	35.4	37.0	38.0	42.0	39.3	39.2	37.4	38.5		
1959	do.	37.1	36.2	34.3	28.5	25.4	25.4	30.6	31.3	33.2	32.0	31.8	31.4	31.4		
1960	do.	30.4	29.8	32.8	36.3	33.1	31.5	32.0	34.7	39.0	43.8	46.1	44.6	36.0		
1961	do.	38.6	39.4	36.7	33.4	32.0	30.9	34.1	35.0	35.4	37.0	36.0	35.0	35.7		
1962	do.	35.4	36.2													
Retail price, per dozen, (AMS)																
1955	do.	50.1	57.8	59.0	53.3	51.6	51.5	55.0	61.4	64.4	64.1	62.4	66.2	58.1		
1956	do.	65.5	58.0	58.1	56.5	55.6	54.0	55.9	56.8	58.9	59.5	57.5	56.2	57.7		
1957	do.	52.0	52.5	49.5	48.9	47.2	46.0	51.9	56.0	61.0	65.3	64.3	64.0	54.9		
1958	do.	59.3	55.7	61.9	57.2	54.9	52.9	55.3	57.2	64.6	60.0	58.9	56.4	57.9		
1959	do.	56.4	54.7	53.0	46.6	43.7	42.4	50.4	51.0	54.8	53.3	52.1	51.1	50.8		
1960	do.	49.6	47.2	48.5	54.1	51.3	49.4	49.5	52.8	59.2	65.7	65.1	66.3	54.9		
1961	do.	62.1	59.4	56.6	52.0	50.2	49.5	53.9	52.5	55.7	58.1	55.0	54.2	54.9		
1962	do.	55.3														

1/ Monthly totals do not necessarily add to yearly figures due to rounding.

2/ Liquid, frozen, and dried egg (egg solids) converted to shell egg equivalent.

Table 5 .--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 1959 to date

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
1959													
Eggs produced on farms	15,217	14,389	16,733	16,325	16,189	14,539	14,056	13,533	12,992	13,647	13,586	13,725	175,931
Shell eggs to storage	4	-5	55	425	472	50	-166	-149	-185	-85	-172	-109	135
Eggs broken commercially 1/	824	1,228	1,829	2,340	2,554	2,198	1,204	944	787	568	540	727	15,743
Eggs used for hatching	817	1,163	1,247	1,047	790	727	630	523	523	553	600	710	9,330
Balance	13,572	12,003	13,602	12,513	12,373	11,564	12,388	12,215	11,867	12,611	12,618	13,397	150,723
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	118	209	198	302	268	186	350	226	44	---	---	---	1,901
Frozen 2/	---	---	---	---	---	35	69	---	---	---	---	---	104
1960													
Eggs produced on farms	15,092	14,319	15,542	15,356	15,753	14,442	13,936	13,344	12,672	13,117	13,144	14,092	170,808
Shell eggs to storage	116	41	-164	118	454	357	-81	-283	-260	-217	-173	-20	-112
Eggs broken commercially 1/	836	1,281	1,227	1,272	2,519	2,247	1,010	900	484	474	257	359	12,866
Eggs used for hatching	767	963	1,080	1,180	917	780	667	607	620	623	690	777	9,671
Balance	13,373	12,034	13,399	12,786	11,863	11,058	12,340	12,120	11,828	12,237	12,370	12,976	148,383
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	272	264	215	124	27	---	400	301	237	31	9	---	1,880
1961													
Eggs produced on farms	14,389	13,611	15,819	15,383	15,453	14,272	14,006	13,564	13,067	13,767	13,797	14,617	171,745
Shell eggs to storage	4	-31	0	29	160	127	-51	-34	-55	-80	-62	-44	-37
Eggs broken commercially 1/	792	769	1,049	1,711	2,054	1,947	1,293	1,059	772	860	790	786	13,882
Eggs used for hatching	848	1,148	1,257	1,773	903	823	732	635	619	625	675	779	10,217
Balance	12,745	11,725	13,513	12,470	12,336	11,375	12,032	11,904	11,731	12,362	12,394	13,096	147,683
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	373	693	201	455	412	117	---	---	---	---	---	2,251
1962													
Eggs produced on farms	14,653	13,689											
Shell eggs to storage	-10	9											
Eggs broken commercially 1/	812												
Eggs used for hatching													
Balance													
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	---											

1/ Excluding equivalent of Government purchases of dried or frozen.
2/ Shell equivalent. Using approximate conversion ratios.

Table 6.--U.S.D.A. purchases of dried and frozen egg, 1958-61

Period	Purchases				Top price per pound 1/	Cost of purchases	
	By weight		Case equivalent				
	For the period	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative		For the period	Cumulative
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand cases	Thousand cases	Dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
	(a) Annual purchases of dried egg solids for school lunches and other eligible outlets						
1958	4,162	---	411	---	1.23	5,087	---
1959 2/	19,403	---	1,914	---	1.24	21,883	---
1960	19,048	---	1,905	---	1.14	20,700	---
1961	22,508	---	2,251	---	1.37	27,120	---
	(b) Monthly purchases of frozen mixed egg for later drying 3/						
1959							
June	1,300	1,300	35	35	0.24	333	333
July	2,730	4,110	69	104	.24	668	1,001
	(c) Monthly purchases of dried egg solids for school lunches and other eligible outlets 4/						
1960							
January	2,759	2,759	272	272	1.03	2,800	2,800
February	2,674	5,432	264	536	1.03	2,719	5,519
March	3,031	8,464	215	751	1.06	3,161	7,779
April	404	8,867	124	874	1.06	427	9,107
May	269	9,136	27	901	1.06	284	9,391
June 5/	no purchases						
July	4,059	13,195	400	1,302	1.14	4,625	14,016
August	3,050	16,245	301	1,603	1.14	3,483	17,499
September	2,399	18,644	237	6/1,864	1.14	2,741	20,240
October	314	18,958	31	1,896	1.14	358	20,598
November	90	19,048	9	1,905	1.14	102	20,700
December	no purchases						
	(d) Weekly purchases of dried whole egg for distribtuon to needy						
1961							
February 1	422	422	42	42	1.37	575	575
8	1,192	1,615	119	161	1.37	1,631	2,206
15	969	2,584	97	258	1.37	1,324	3,530
23	1,143	3,726	114	373	1.37	1,554	5,084
March 1	870	4,596	87	460	1.30	1,126	6,210
8	1,540	6,136	154	614	1.20	1,831	8,041
15	1,267	7,403	127	740	1.20	1,496	9,537
23	1,565	8,968	157	897	1.18	1,820	11,357
29	1,689	10,658	169	1,066	1.17	1,938	13,294
April 5	770	11,428	77	1,143	1.17	895	14,189
12	149	11,577	15	1,158	1.17	174	14,363
19	497	12,074	50	1,207	1.17	580	14,943
26	596	12,670	60	1,267	1.17	696	15,639
May 3	1,267	13,937	127	1,394	1.17	1,478	17,116
10	720	14,657	72	1,466	1.17	841	17,957
17	1,366	16,024	137	1,602	1.17	1,594	19,551
25	1,192	17,216	119	1,722	1.17	1,392	20,943
June 1	944	18,160	94	1,816	1.18	1,102	22,045
7	596	18,756	60	1,876	1.17	696	22,741
14	969	19,725	97	1,973	1.17	1,131	23,872
21	845	20,570	84	2,057	1.17	986	24,858
29	770	21,340	77	2,134	1.17	899	25,757
July 7	820	22,160	82	2,216	1.17	957	26,714
July 12	348	22,508	35	2,251	1.17	406	27,120

1/ Rounded to the nearest cent. 2/ Surplus removal program began with week ending April 23. 3/ Program began June 18 and ended as of July 16. 4/ Some purchases in 2-½ cans and others in 10 pound cans. 5/ Program ended May 19, 1960 and began again July 1, 1960. 6/ Case equivalent factor changed to 10 pounds.

Table 7.--Shell eggs: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; 35 cities, beginning of the week, April 1961 to date

Year or week	United States, first of the month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases
1950	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.6	1.6	0.5	0.1
1951	1/	.1	.2	.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	.5	.2
1952	.1	.2	.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	.4
1953	.2	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.8	.5	.3	.1
1954	.1	.1	.1	.4	.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.3
1955	.2	.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.3
1956	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5
1957	.3	.3	.5	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.3
1958	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.7	.9	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1
1959	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	.6	.5	.3
1960	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.8	1.1	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.1
1961	.1	.1	1/	1/	.1	.2	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1
1962	1/	1/	1/									
	35 cities, beginning of the week											
Weeks	1962			1961								
First	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Second	1/	1/	1/	1/	0.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	1/
Third	1/	1/		1/	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	1/
Fourth	1/	1/		1/	.1	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	1/
Fifth	1/				.1		.3			.1		

1/ Less than 0.5

Table 8.--Frozen egg: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; 35 cities beginning of the week, April 1961 to date

Year or week	United States, first of the month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	54	55	73	117	155	180	188	175	155	133	104	76
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117	94	73
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	135	119	96
1960	79	75	78	81	90	122	157	166	158	140	114	87
1961	64	54	49	54	67	92	113	113	108	100	86	70
1962	61	49	41									
	35 cities, beginning of the week											
Weeks	1962			1961								
First	31	24	20	24	29	38	51	53	54	50	44	37
Second	30	23	22	25	30	40	52	53	53	49	42	36
Third	29	21		26	32	45	53	54	52	48	40	33
Fourth	28	20		27	34	48	53	54	52	47	39	32
Fifth	26				36		53			46		

Table 9.--Egg future contracts: Highest and lowest price per dozen, by months, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 1959-61 contracts and 1962 contracts to date

Year and month	Contracts by month in which contract is deliverable 1/				
	September	October	November	December	January
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1958					
October	37.80-35.40	41.95-35.50	36.55-33.35	33.55-32.00	32.50-31.05
November	36.80-35.70	37.00-35.90	40.90-34.35	36.75-32.65	34.75-31.45
December	36.25-35.20	36.15-35.45		37.60-31.95	33.80-30.75
1959					
January	36.50-35.50	36.70-35.80			38.00-33.15
February	36.70-35.55	36.85-35.75			
March	35.70-31.65	35.90-32.00	36.05-32.50		
April	32.70-31.00	33.10-31.60	33.70-32.10	34.15-32.35	
May	31.50-28.50	32.15-29.45	33.10-30.40	33.30-31.10	32.20-30.95
June	32.40-28.70	33.35-29.75	34.00-30.75	34.50-31.80	34.25-31.60
July	31.25-27.65	32.20-28.60	33.10-29.50	33.55-30.60	33.20-30.85
August	28.30-24.85	29.20-25.65	30.20-26.45	31.10-27.35	31.10-27.50
September	29.00-24.75	29.60-25.60	30.50-26.70	31.00-27.75	31.00-27.85
October	35.35-33.75	27.35-24.80	28.45-26.00	29.30-27.25	29.45-27.90
November	34.95-34.10	35.20-34.45	26.55-24.50	27.85-25.00	28.45-25.80
December	36.60-33.85	36.55-34.25		26.00-23.25	28.50-25.05
1960					
January	35.80-33.10	35.75-33.30			25.80-21.60
February	34.10-32.45	34.30-32.60	34.75-33.05		
March	36.00-33.15	36.65-33.50	36.50-34.05	36.45-34.45	
April	37.95-35.55	37.85-35.70	37.65-35.65	36.70-35.30	36.00-34.75
May	38.60-35.55	38.60-35.70	38.60-36.30	38.30-35.85	37.65-35.50
June	35.70-31.45	35.90-32.25	36.55-32.60	36.80-32.50	35.85-31.25
July	34.95-30.95	35.85-31.65	36.10-32.50	35.90-32.65	34.05-31.90
August	34.65-29.25	35.55-30.20	36.25-31.20	35.40-31.25	34.00-31.00
September	35.45-32.40	37.60-33.55	38.45-34.50	38.00-33.45	36.25-32.50
October	38.50-35.35	38.90-35.45	39.60-36.50	39.65-36.90	38.40-35.45
November	37.00-35.75	37.25-36.05	45.75-37.75	45.50-43.15	42.00-37.05
December	36.35-34.70	36.55-34.90		45.25-39.40	40.55-36.90
1961					
January	38.15-34.75	38.35-34.95	38.50-35.05		37.65-34.50
February	38.70-35.50	38.50-35.25	38.75-35.20	38.45-34.65	38.00-34.25
March	36.35-32.70	36.05-32.85	35.90-33.10	35.60-32.95	34.25-32.30
April	37.00-33.40	36.65-33.25	36.20-33.20	35.75-32.85	34.10-32.35
May	37.15-34.60	37.10-34.30	36.75-34.25	36.30-34.00	34.55-33.35
June	37.75-36.25	37.15-35.70	36.40-34.85	36.00-34.90	34.90-34.00
July	38.30-35.20	37.85-34.75	37.10-34.55	36.45-34.10	35.25-32.75
August	38.45-35.60	38.25-35.30	37.65-35.05	36.35-34.90	35.25-33.75
September	36.35-34.55	36.80-34.85	36.35-34.55	35.50-33.60	34.50-33.10
October	35.00-33.45	38.85-34.15	35.55-33.75	34.25-32.80	33.35-32.15
November	33.70-31.90	33.85-32.00	35.85-31.75	33.75-29.90	32.95-28.80
December	32.75-32.05	32.90-32.15	33.00-32.40	32.55-29.70	31.20-28.60
1962					
January	34.60-32.15	34.30-32.40	34.05-32.60	33.35-32.80	36.25-29.70
February 2/	32.20	32.15	32.00		
March 3/	33.25	33.10	32.80		

1/ Underlined areas in series of numbers, denote change in year of contract.

2/ Closing price.

3/ Closing price as of March 15.

Table 10.--Chickens raised, by regions, 1950 to date and farmers' 1961 intentions to buy replacements chicks

Year and item	Unit	Region: North Atlantic	Region: East North Central	Region: West North Central	Region: South Atlantic	Region: South Central	Region: West	United States
Chickens raised:								
1950	Mil.	90.6	119.7	169.2	63.8	116.7	59.7	619.8
1951	do.	93.8	118.6	170.8	65.4	111.6	62.7	622.9
1952	do.	88.5	107.1	147.8	63.2	96.8	57.6	561.0
1953	do.	90.4	106.6	152.2	57.5	86.3	54.5	547.5
1954	do.	83.6	107.2	150.4	57.8	84.3	56.7	539.9
1955	do.	77.4	86.5	125.3	51.2	67.1	51.9	459.4
1956	do.	74.2	86.8	133.1	54.5	72.2	50.3	471.0
1957	do.	63.0	67.4	104.5	52.6	60.9	45.3	393.8
1958	do.	65.1	71.8	112.6	58.0	66.4	47.5	421.4
1959	do.	58.3	57.8	96.6	58.2	66.3	48.9	386.0
1960	do.	49.7	47.0	84.0	49.9	54.4	46.8	331.8
1961	do.	48.5	49.2	87.2	52.5	60.8	47.7	346.0
As a percentage of year earlier:								
Intentions to buy chicks in 1962	Pct.	97	95	94	109	106	108	101
Replacement chicks, hatched Oct. 1961-March 1962 1/	Pct.	97	101	75	10	98	112	97

1/ March 1962 hatched assumed to show percentage change from last year equivalent to change shown in March 1 eggs in incubators.

Table 11.--Hatch of replacement-type chicks by selected periods, United States, 1955-62

Period	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
January	32.9	39.3	30.5	34.0	35.8	23.3	31.5	30.4
February	71.2	84.0	56.3	61.6	61.4	38.2	49.5	40.2
March	148.8	149.5	109.4	112.9	117.8	71.6	91.1	1/83.8
April	163.9	159.4	129.4	135.4	129.6	97.5	103.8	
May	107.9	108.8	90.8	109.7	85.8	99.7	84.9	
June	32.7	34.7	27.9	40.4	27.2	43.6	34.5	
July	14.9	15.4	11.9	18.2	14.0	18.8	21.3	
August	12.6	14.3	10.2	14.8	13.4	16.4	20.6	
September	14.1	14.8	12.3	16.6	13.8	16.7	22.0	
October	16.6	17.1	13.0	16.9	14.3	16.9	24.4	
November	15.5	14.7	12.2	16.2	13.5	16.7	21.0	
December	17.5	15.9	15.7	19.6	14.3	20.2	20.3	
Calendar year	648.6	667.9	519.5	596.3	541.0	479.7	525.0	
Year ending September		669.8	526.3	584.5	551.6	467.9	513.2	

1/ Eggs in incubators first of month as a percentage of preceding year.

Table 12.--Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms, 1925-61

Year	Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Chickens raised 2/	Pullet chicks hatched in year ending September	Pullets on farms 3/				Percentage of preceding year			
				Number		Percentage of chickens raised		Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Farmers' intentions to purchase chicks	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms Jan. 1 following
				Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following				
	Lb.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1925	12.9	679								103	
1926	13.5	718						105		106	
1927	13.4	750						99		104	
1928	12.2	700						91		93	
1929	13.1	751			253		34	107		107	
1930	13.8	777			244		31	105		103	96
1931	10.6	709		240	230	34	32	77		91	94
1932	11.6	736		254	237	34	32	109		104	103
1933	14.3	750		254	238	34	32	123		102	100
1934	10.9	644		229	212	36	33	76		86	89
1935	11.4	658		242	226	37	34	105		102	107
1936	13.1	715		271	249	38	35	115		109	110
1937	9.4	601		248	215	41	36	72		84	86
1938	11.4	651		276	242	42	37	121	108	108	113
1939	12.6	697		287	254	41	36	111	108	107	105
1940	10.4	634		292	240	46	38	83	96	91	94
1941	11.5	745		328	278	44	37	111	109	118	116
1942	13.2	844		363	319	43	38	115	112	113	115
1943	14.7	1,001		393	350	39	35	111	116	119	110
1944	11.2	832		347	301	42	36	76	83	83	86
1945	12.8	890		371	322	42	36	114	96	107	107
1946	11.8	738		325	281	44	38	92	86	83	87
1947	11.3	719		326	278	45	39	96	94	97	99
1948	9.8	615		301	258	49	42	87	80	86	93
1949	12.6	705		324	287	46	41	129	107	115	111
1950	9.6	620		283	258	46	42	76	88	88	90
1951	11.4	623		288	261	46	42	119	96	101	101
1952	9.0	561		259	238	46	42	79	90	90	91
1953	11.3	548		266	255	49	47	126	96	98	107
1954	10.9	540		273	257	50	48	96	100	99	101
1955	9.7	459		242	239	53	52	89	82	85	93
1956	12.1	471	335	259	250	55	53	125	103	103	105
1957	9.3	394	263	228	227	58	58	77	91	84	91
1958	11.9	421	292	254	246	60	58	128	106	107	108
1959	10.0	386	276	231	225	60	58	84	99	92	91
1960	9.6	332	234	206	210	62	63	96	91	86	93
1961	4/ 11.5(12.4)	346	256	222	218	64	63	120	112	104	104
1962	4/ 10.6							85	101		

1/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January, 3; February, 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1.

2/ For farm flock replacement; excluding specialized broilers, but including broiler breeder stock.

3/ Laying and not yet laying. 4/ For 1962, November, December, January and February; comparable 1961 in parenthesis.

Table .--Number of layers on hand, with break-downs, and chickens raised, 1950 to date

Year	Layers and potential layers on farms										Chickens raised
	January 1					October 1					
	Hens	Pullets			Total	Hens	Pullets			Total	
		Laying	Not yet laying	Total			Laying	Not yet laying	Total		
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
1950	137	255	32	287	424	189	141	142	283	472	620
1951	141	229	29	258	399	179	143	144	288	467	623
1952	136	231	30	261	397	172	142	117	259	431	561
1953	135	215	23	238	373	156	154	112	266	422	548
1954	116	231	24	255	371	154	168	104	273	427	540
1955	111	233	25	257	369	166	148	94	242	408	459
1956	122	212	27	239	361	151	167	92	259	409	471
1957	120	218	32	250	370	165	144	84	228	393	394
1958	129	195	32	227	356	152	157	97	254	406	421
1959	121	209	37	246	367	160	147	85	231	391	386
1960	127	193	32	225	352	169	122	85	207	376	332
1961	133	176	34	210	343	152	145	79	224	377	346
1962	129	181	37	218	347						

Table 14--Composition of flocks, October 1 and January 1 following, 1931 - 61

Year	Hens				Pullets						Other young chickens, Oct. 1	Pullets not yet laying, Jan. 1 following		Total of listed categories for respective dates 1/	
	Oct. 1		Jan. 1 following		Oct. 1				Laying, Jan. 1 following						
					Number										
	Number	As a percentage of Jan. 1 pullets	Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 hens	Laying	Not yet laying	Total	Total as a percentage of chickens raised	Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 laying and not yet laying		Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 "other young chickens"	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.
1931	195	80	156	80	84	156	240	34	185	77	122	44	36	557	386
1932	189	82	154	81	88	167	254	35	192	76	133	45	34	577	391
1933	184	78	147	80	87	167	254	34	196	77	130	42	32	568	385
1934	180	75	139	77	79	149	229	36	172	75	102	40	39	511	350
1935	171	81	136	80	88	154	242	37	186	77	104	40	38	517	363
1936	164	73	130	79	101	170	271	38	210	77	119	39	33	554	380
1937	171	69	138	81	89	159	248	41	173	70	85	42	49	505	353
1938	158	74	134	85	100	175	276	42	194	70	102	48	47	536	376
1939	167	69	139	83	101	186	287	41	202	70	111	51	46	565	393
1940	158	62	141	89	112	180	292	46	192	66	98	48	49	549	381
1941	166	69	150	90	123	205	328	44	221	67	113	57	50	607	428
1942	183	66	170	93	137	227	363	43	255	70	115	63	55	661	489
1943	228	71	174	76	124	269	393	39	282	72	151	67	44	772	524
1944	229	65	172	75	134	212	347	42	254	73	100	47	47	676	474
1945	214	71	151	71	128	243	371	42	269	73	137	53	39	722	473
1946	202	63	150	74	126	199	325	44	244	75	87	37	43	614	431
1947	198	70	140	71	131	195	326	45	243	75	86	35	41	610	418
1948	193	69	141	73	125	176	301	49	227	75	70	31	44	564	399
1949	184	71	137	74	140	185	324	46	255	79	75	32	43	583	424
1950	189	66	141	75	141	142	283	46	229	81	75	29	39	548	399
1951	179	69	136	76	143	144	288	46	231	80	74	30	41	540	397
1952	172	66	135	78	142	117	259	46	215	83	59	23	39	489	373
1953	156	66	116	74	154	112	266	49	231	87	58	24	41	480	371
1954	154	60	111	72	168	104	273	50	233	85	42	25	59	469	369
1955	166	64	122	74	148	94	242	53	212	88	36	27	77	443	361
1956	151	63	120	79	167	92	259	55	218	84	30	32	108	440	370
1957	165	66	129	78	144	84	228	58	195	86	28	32	113	420	356
1958	152	67	121	80	157	97	254	60	209	82	32	37	116	438	367
1959	160	65	127	79	147	85	231	60	193	83	29	32	113	420	352
1960	169	75	133	78	122	85	207	62	176	85	31	34	112	407	343
1961 2/	152	72	129	85	145	79	224	65	181	81	33	37	113	409	347

1/ For January 1, these are "potential layers"; for October 1, these differ from potential layers by the inclusion of "other young chickens." 2/ Preliminary.

Table 15.--Turkeys: Indicators of size of crop, 1962

Item	Volume in current season as a percentage of a year earlier				
	Heavy-type turkeys			Beltsville type turkeys	All turkeys
	White-feathered	Other	Total		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hatchings, September 1 - March 1	92	47	67	51	64
Eggs in incubators, March 1	83	70	73	63	73
Breeders tested, July 1 to March 1	104	85	91	64	89
Size of breeder flock on January 1					
Intentions as of October 1	118	92	100	76	97
Actual size estimated later			90	75	88
Intentions to raise turkeys, 1962	97	85	89	81	88

Table 16.--Turkeys: Composition of storage stocks, 1957 to date

Item	Unit	September 30					January 31					
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960	1961	1962
		(a) Percentage breakdown 2/										
Class of turkey:												
Eviscerated:												
Toms	Pct.	60	45	42	48	52	79	84	69	83	79	73
Hens	do.	33	48	52	47	42	16	11	25	12	17	23
Broilers-fryer type	do.	6	6	6	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4
New York dressed:												
Toms	do.	2/	2/	2/	2/	1	1	1	2/	1	2/	1
Hens	do.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
		(b) Cold storage holdings										
Size of sample on which percentages are based	Mil. lb.	97	103	80	96	176	108	115	96	81	115	178
Total U. S. holdings	do.	149	161	134	186	270	170	179	160	142	172	253

1/ A U.S.D.A. survey on this date gave the following distribution by weight classes among a sample of 30 million pounds: 8 lb. and under, 14 pct; over 8 but less than 16 lb., 35 pct; over 16 but less than 22 lb., 16 pct; over 22 lb., 35 pct. A similar breakdown for a small sample was reported for March 1. 2/ Less than 0.5 pct.

Table 17.--Turkeys: Storage stocks, United States, first-of-month, 1950 to date and 35 cities beginning-of-week April 1961 to date

Year or week	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					United States, first-of-the-month							
1950	127	138	129	113	93	77	64	47	37	43	77	108
1951	110	117	101	80	60	48	39	30	25	42	83	109
1952	107	116	107	93	72	63	56	46	44	71	142	158
1953	147	143	118	92	72	60	53	44	46	69	126	135
1954	122	125	109	97	79	69	57	48	51	78	141	147
1955	121	124	111	93	71	60	52	45	48	77	144	129
1956	95	96	83	64	49	41	36	36	53	98	197	194
1957	162	170	150	137	109	98	92	90	102	149	241	220
1958	177	179	154	131	105	84	80	79	104	161	255	208
1959	162	160	141	112	87	68	65	67	87	134	220	183
1960	149	142	124	105	87	74	67	71	113	186	282	210
1961	160	172	152	126	108	94	106	128	189	270	382	318
1962	263	251	219									
					35 cities, beginning-of-the-week							
Weeks		1962						1961				
First	124	122	108	63	54	47	46	60	85	122	181	152
Second	127	119	107	61	51	46	47	66	91	130	186	157
Third	128	116		59	50	44	48	73	100	143	160	148
Fourth	128	111		56	49	44	51	78	113	155	139	128
Fifth	126				47		55			169		

Table 18.--Turkeys: Supply, distribution and average price received by farmers, selected periods, 1955-61

Period	Supply			Distribution					Average price received by farmers per pound 2/
						Domestic disappearance			
							Civilian		
	Production 1/	Beginning commercial stocks	Total	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Military	Total	Per capita	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Cents
Jan.-Dec.									
1955	818	121	939	95	---	26	818	5.0	29.7
1956	957	95	1,052	162	---	30	860	5.2	28.9
1957	1,034	162	1,196	177	---	29	990	5.9	24.0
1958	1,038	177	1,215	162	5	32	1,016	5.9	24.7
1959	1,123	162	1,285	149	12	32	1,092	6.3	23.4
1960	1,175	149	1,324	160	24	31	1,109	6.3	25.6
1961	1,550	160	1,710	266	28	30	1,386	7.7	20.7
Jan.-Aug.									
1955	188	121	309	48	---	14	247	1.5	29.3
1956	239	95	334	53	---	17	264	1.6	30.0
1957	321	162	483	102	---	16	365	2.2	24.4
1958	280	177	457	104	1	18	334	1.9	25.3
1959	337	162	499	87	3	17	392	2.3	22.8
1960	376	149	525	113	11	17	384	2.2	25.6
1961	542	160	702	189	13	12	488	2.7	22.0
Sept.-Dec.									
1955	630	48	678	95	---	12	571	3.5	30.6
1956	718	53	771	162	---	13	596	3.6	26.6
1957	713	102	815	177	---	13	625	3.7	23.3
1958	758	104	862	162	4	14	682	4.0	23.5
1959	786	87	873	149	9	15	700	4.0	24.8
1960	799	113	912	160	13	14	725	4.1	25.6
1961	1,008	189	1,197	263	15	18	901	5.0	18.2

1/ Annual production divided between January-August and September-December on the basis of reported turkey slaughter. 2/ Simple average.

Table 19.--Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, January 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States													
1956	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	27.2
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	23.4
1958	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.9
1959	23.8	24.4	23.4	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.4	24.9	29.5	23.9
1960	27.8	26.0	26.8	27.5	26.1	24.1	23.2	23.7	24.5	25.6	25.9	26.6	25.4
1961	25.4	23.7	23.6	22.1	21.5	20.5	19.5	19.8	18.4	17.4	18.4	18.6	*20.7
1962	[illegible]	[illegible]											
(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, by months													
1956	30.3	---	---	---	---	28.8	26.7	25.4	24.7	23.5	24.8	27.7	---
1957	26.5	---	---	---	21.9	19.8	17.2	20.4	20.4	18.7	19.5	19.2	---
1958	19.1	---	---	---	24.1	22.2	21.4	22.3	19.7	20.0	19.0	21.1	---
1959	24.2	---	---	---	22.6	25.4	23.6	20.5	21.6	22.2	26.0	31.2	---
1960	28.5	27.2	---	25.2	24.7	23.1	22.2	22.7	23.1	24.6	23.9	25.4	---
1961	23.3	21.4	21.2	19.4	19.1	18.0	17.6	18.4	16.2	16.3	18.0	16.9	
1962	16.5	17.5											
(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California, by months													
1956	32.8	---	---	---	32.0	28.4	26.6	27.1	27.6	26.4	25.4	26.2	---
1957	---	---	---	---	23.6	20.8	20.1	21.3	21.9	21.6	23.8	26.2	---
1958	23.8	---	---	---	31.5	27.4	25.5	25.5	23.3	24.3	22.9	23.2	---
1959	23.6	---	---	---	23.7	23.3	21.4	21.3	22.6	23.5	27.6	34.5	---
1960	29.1	---	---	29.6	26.7	24.6	22.7	24.0	25.0	27.3	28.2	33.1	---
1961	25.8	25.4	25.0	26.6	21.5	20.8	20.0	20.6	18.4	18.4	20.4	20.8	---
1962	18.2	20.3											
(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, by months													
1956	44.5	54.0	55.8	58.6	63.1	64.2	66.0	53.0	54.1	46.0	44.2	48.6	---
1957	47.9	44.8	45.3	44.3	44.3	43.5	40.5	39.8	39.9	38.1	40.1	40.3	42.4
1958	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.2	42.5	43.0	41.9	41.0	40.6	41.6	40.5	40.8	40.9
1959	43.8	45.2	39.5	40.2	47.4	53.6	53.2	49.5	51.4	48.4	48.2	48.2	47.4
1960	47.1	46.0	47.1	48.4	48.2	46.6	43.7	41.9	42.5	41.8	42.1	41.2	44.7
1961	40.7	46.0	39.1	38.0	37.8	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.7	35.2	34.3	34.4	37.3
1962	35.2	37.3											
(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, by months													
1956	50.5	50.4	51.0	52.3	54.3	51.9	46.6	45.2	44.1	44.3	43.3	43.7	48.1
1957	41.5	39.6	42.5	---	44.0	---	---	37.7	38.1	38.7	41.7	44.7	33.5
1958	43.5	44.6	48.6	---	---	47.8	42.0	42.0	40.3	41.1	40.6	39.6	---
1959	40.1	40.6	48.6	---	38.4	38.1	36.7	36.3	36.9	38.9	43.0	49.2	---
1960	49.2	49.0	49.6	51.0	48.0	42.4	38.6	39.2	40.3	42.8	43.9	46.6	45.0
1961	40.7	49.0	43.6	39.5	38.0	34.9	33.1	34.8	32.8	33.5	34.2	33.8	37.3
1962	33.4	35.2											
(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, by months													
1956	29.5	32.5	32.0	29.7	29.8	28.2	26.4	26.6	25.1	26.0	25.8	26.9	---
1957	25.5	26.2	25.8	26.0	24.3	23.0	22.9	23.7	23.2	23.8	26.7	27.4	---
1958	24.9	28.6	30.8	29.3	29.6	27.4	24.4	25.0	24.3	25.5	25.7	24.3	---
1959	23.4	25.4	23.2	21.5	22.2	22.6	20.8	20.0	20.0	21.7	26.0	28.8	---
1960	24.8	30.0	28.2	27.8	27.2	23.8	22.9	24.2	25.0	28.2	26.4	25.3	26.1
1961	23.2	24.1	23.2	21.6	21.1	19.3	18.1	18.8	17.8	16.5	19.0	18.6	20.1
1962	---	---											
(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa, by months													
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.9	24.6	23.9	24.6	---	---
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.6	20.6	20.5	19.3	21.0	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.6	21.6	21.5	20.2	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	23.2	24.5	20.7	23.0	22.4	25.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.8	24.2	24.3	24.1	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.1	17.2	14.6	14.3	14.4	---	---
1962	---	---											
(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa, by months													
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.7	26.6	27.6	27.1	---	---
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.9	22.7	23.1	23.5	26.1	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.8	27.7	25.2	26.2	24.0	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	22.7	21.7	22.0	23.0	23.9	26.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.4	26.4	28.5	29.0	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.2	19.3	16.3	16.2	16.4	---	---
1962	---	---											

*Simple average; weighted average for earlier years.

Table 20.--Turkey poults hatched in commercial hatcheries, United States, September 1953 to date

Year	Poults hatched												Total hatched Sept.-Aug.
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
						(a) All turkeys							
1953-54	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.7	3.0	5.0	11.2	16.2	16.7	10.8	3.9	1.4	71.5
1954-55	.7	.7	1.2	2.2	2.6	3.8	8.9	14.6	17.2	11.6	4.3	1.5	69.4
1955-56	.6	.5	.9	1.9	2.9	5.7	12.4	17.8	19.6	13.4	5.3	1.8	83.0
1956-57	.7	.7	1.5	3.1	4.3	6.7	13.2	18.8	20.0	13.2	4.8	1.6	88.5
1957-58	.6	.5	1.0	2.1	3.3	5.6	12.1	17.3	19.3	14.1	6.5	2.0	84.4
1958-59	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	4.0	6.0	13.3	18.5	19.9	14.2	6.3	2.2	91.2
1959-60	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.8	7.8	14.9	17.7	17.7	13.2	6.7	2.9	91.7
1960-61	1.6	1.9	2.6	4.4	6.4	10.5	19.1	22.1	22.8	16.4	7.8	3.0	118.7
1961-62	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.5	5.9							
						(b) Light-breed turkeys							
1953-54	.4	.4	.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.3	20.6
1954-55	.7	.7	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.2	17.8
1955-56	.4	.3	.5	.9	.9	.8	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.1	14.7
1956-57	.4	.3	.7	1.1	1.0	.8	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.9	.9	14.4
1957-58	.2	.2	.3	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.1	13.2
1958-59	.5	.5	.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.1	17.3
1959-60	.4	.3	.4	.6	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	11.2
1960-61	.6	.5	.6	.9	1.0	.8	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.0	13.8
1961-62	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.5							
						(c) All heavy-breed turkeys							
1953-54	1/	1/	.1	.3	1.2	3.4	9.4	13.9	13.4	7.7	1.4	0.1	51.0
1954-55	1/	.1	.2	.5	1.2	2.7	7.8	12.8	14.8	9.0	2.1	.3	51.6
1955-56	.1	.2	.4	1.0	2.0	4.9	11.4	16.3	17.2	11.0	3.1	.7	68.3
1956-57	.3	.4	.8	2.0	3.3	5.8	12.1	17.2	17.6	11.0	2.9	.7	74.0
1957-58	.3	.4	.7	1.5	2.5	4.6	10.9	15.8	17.2	11.9	4.5	.9	71.3
1958-59	.5	.7	1.1	1.7	2.4	4.6	11.5	16.5	17.4	11.9	4.4	1.1	74.0
1959-60	.8	1.0	1.6	2.1	3.2	6.9	13.9	16.6	16.1	11.5	5.0	1.7	80.4
1960-61	1.0	1.4	2.0	3.5	5.4	9.7	18.0	20.5	20.8	14.4	6.0	2.0	104.8
1961-62	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.1	5.4							
						(d) Light-feathered heavy-breed turkeys							
1955-56	2/	2/	2/	2/	.9	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.7	2.8	1.6	.7	---
1956-57	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.3	2.6	1.3	.6	16.3
1957-58	.3	.3	.5	.7	.8	.9	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	.8	14.9
1958-59	.5	.6	.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.1	1.0	19.9
1959-60	.8	.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.7	3.4	3.8	3.4	2.3	1.3	23.7
1960-61	.9	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.7	4.7	5.1	5.8	4.9	3.1	1.7	35.5
1961-62	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.0							
						(e) Other heavy-breed turkeys							
1955-56	2/	2/	2/	2/	1.1	3.8	9.5	13.3	13.5	8.2	1.5	1/	---
1956-57	1/	1/	.2	1.1	2.2	4.7	10.4	14.7	14.3	8.4	1.6	.1	57.7
1957-58	1/	.1	.2	.8	1.7	3.7	9.6	13.5	14.1	9.5	2.9	.1	56.4
1958-59	1/	.1	.3	.6	1.3	3.5	9.5	13.7	13.6	8.8	2.3	.1	53.8
1959-60	1/	.1	.4	.9	1.9	5.4	11.3	13.2	12.3	8.1	2.7	.4	56.7
1960-61	.1	.3	.7	1.6	3.1	7.0	13.3	15.4	15.0	9.5	3.0	.3	69.3
1961-62	.2	.3	.4	.6	1.2	3.4							

1/ Less than 0.05 million.

2/ Reported series began January 1956.

Table 11.--Turkey breeders: Testings, intentions, January 1 numbers, and subsequent numbers of turkeys raised; available data, by breed types. selected years 1950-62

Year	Turkeys tested under NPIP		Intentions to keep breeders, Jan. 1 1/	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1		Intentions to raise turkeys as a percentage of previous year	Turkeys raised		
	12 months ending July 1	8 months ending Mar. 1		Number	Percentage of previous year		Number	Percentage of previous year	Per Jan. 1 breeder
	Million	Million	Percent	Million	Percent	Percent	Million	Percent	Number
(a) All turkeys									
1950				3.3	104	101	44.4	108	13.6
1951				3.2	98	101	53.3	120	16.7
1952				3.7	115	111	62.3	117	16.9
1953	2.7	2.6		3.2	86	92	59.8	96	18.9
1954	3.0	2.6		3.1	98	107	67.7	113	21.9
1955	2.9	2.7		3.0	97	96	65.7	97	21.8
1956	3.1	2.9	112	3.2	106	106	76.8	117	24.1
1957	3.8	3.6	114	3.6	113	110	81.4	106	22.6
1958	3.5	3.2	95	3.3	93	101	79.6	98	23.8
1959	4.0	3.6	111	3.7	110	105	84.5	106	23.1
1960	3.5	3.1	97	3.3	91	106	84.7	100	25.5
1961	4.7	4.2	123	4.3	131	120	106.9	126	24.6
1962		2/	97	3.8	88	88			
(b) Light-breed turkeys									
1955	0.6	0.5		0.5	81	89	16.8	88	31.6
1956	.5	.4	107	.5	87	84	13.7	82	29.4
1957	.5	.4	97	.5	103	97	13.4	98	27.9
1958	.5	.4	87	.5	97	89	12.3	92	26.7
1959	.6	.5	138	.6	128	116	15.8	128	26.8
1960	.4	.3	84	.4	72	82	10.3	65	24.5
1961	.5	.3	100	.5	107	105	125	121	27.7
1962		2/	76	.3	75	81			
(c) Heavy-breed turkeys									
1955	2.4	2.3		2.5	102	100	48.8	101	19.7
1956	2.7	2.5	113	2.7	110	114	63.1	129	23.2
1957	3.3	3.2	116	3.1	115	113	68.1	108	21.8
1958	3.0	2.9	96	2.9	92	103	67.2	99	23.4
1959	3.4	3.1	107	3.1	110	103	68.7	102	22.4
1960	3.1	2.8	98	2.9	95	112	74.4	108	25.6
1961	4.2	3.9	126	3.9	134	122	94.3	127	24.3
1962		2/	100	3.5	90	89			
(d) White-feathered heavy-breed turkeys									
1956	0.8	0.7	3/			110	15.8		
1957	.7	.7	120			100	14.9	94	
1958	.6	.5	78			118	13.9	93	
1959	.9	.8	125			121	19.2	138	
1960	1.0	.8	122			134	22.3	116	
1961	1.5	1.3	146			97	32.5	146	
1962		2/	118						
(e) Other heavy-breed turkeys									
1956	1.9	1.9	3/			3/	47.2		
1957	2.6	2.5	115			115	52.9	112	
1958	2.5	2.4	100			104	52.2	99	
1959	2.4	2.3	104			99	49.5	95	
1960	2.1	2.0	91			108	52.1	105	
1961	2.7	2.6	119			117	61.9	119	
1962		2/	92			85			

1/ Intentions as of preceding October, percentage of previous year. 2/ Percentage that data since July 1 are of comparable year-earlier data. 3/ Breakdown not available.

Table 22 .--Turkeys raised and related data, United States, available data, 1950-61

Year	Absolute numbers			Change from preceding year						
				Number			Percentage			
	Turkeys raised	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1: 2/	Turkeys raised 2/	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Farmers' intentions to raise turkeys	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/
	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
				a. All turkeys						
1950	44	10.2	3.3	3	-2.9	.1	8	-22	1	4
1951	53	9.0	3.2	9	-1.2	-1	20	-12	1	-2
1952	62	9.2	3.7	9	.2	.5	17	2	11	15
1953	60	8.2	3.2	-3	-1.0	-.5	-4	-11	-8	-14
1954	68	9.1	3.1	8	.9	-.1	13	11	7	-2
1955	66	7.5	3.0	-2	-1.6	-.1	-3	-18	-4	-2
1956	77	9.0	3.2	11	1.5	.2	17	20	6	6
1957	81	7.5	3.6	5	-1.5	.4	6	-17	10	13
1958	80	7.0	3.3	-2	-.5	-.3	-2	-7	1	-7
1959	84	7.0	3.7	5	0	.3	6	0	5	10
1960	85	7.8	3.3	3/	.8	-.3	3/	11	6	-9
1961 4/	107	8.0	4.3	22	.2	.9	26	3	20	31
1962		5.4	3.8		2.6	-.5		-32	-12	-12
				b. Heavy-breed turkeys						
1953	43		2.7	5/-1			5/-2		-3	
1954	49		2.4	5		-.3	12		6	-9
1955	49		2.5	3/		3/	1		0	2
1956	63		2.7	14		.2	29		14	10
1957	68		3.1	5		.4	8		13	15
1958	67		2.9	-1		-.3	-1		3	-8
1959	69		3.1	1		.2	2		3	7
1960	74		2.9	6		-.2	8		12	-5
1961 4/	94		3.9	20		1.0	27		22	34
1962 4/			3.5			-.4			-11	-10
				c. Light-breed turkeys						
1953	16		0.5	5/-2			5/-9		-23	
1954	19		.7	3		.2	17		9	40
1955	17		.5	-2		-.1	-12		-11	-19
1956	14		.5	-3		-.1	-19		-16	-13
1957	13		.5	3/		3/	-3		-3	3
1958	12		.5	-1		3/	-8		-11	-3
1959	16		.6	3		.1	28		16	28
1960	10		.4	-5		-.2	-35		-18	-28
1961 4/	13		.5	2		3/	21		5	7
1962			.3			-.1			-19	-2[illegible]

1/ Weighted average of monthly ratios as follows: Preceding October 1; preceding November, 4; preceding December, 4; January, 1. 1945 to date, preceding October, 2; preceding November, 4; preceding December, 3; January, 1.

2/ Computed from unrounded data.

3/ Change smaller than 0.5.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Derived.

Table 23.--Turkeys raised and intentions to raise turkeys, selected areas and periods, 1953-62

Year and division	Heavy breeds			Light breeds	All turkeys
	White 1/	Other 1/	Total 2/		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Number raised					
1953			43.4	16.4	59.8
1954			48.5	19.2	67.7
1955			48.8	16.8	65.7
1956	15.8	47.2	63.1	13.7	76.8
1957	14.9	52.9	68.1	13.4	81.4
1958	13.9	52.2	67.2	12.3	79.6
1959: U. S. total	19.2	49.5	68.7	15.8	84.5
North Atlantic	2.0	1.4	3.4	.1	3.5
East North Central	5.2	5.6	10.8	2.3	13.1
West North Central	8.7	16.3	25.0	3.7	28.7
South Atlantic	1.1	4.1	5.2	6.9	12.1
South Central	1.1	5.2	6.3	1.4	7.8
Western	1.1	16.9	18.0	1.3	19.3
1960: U. S. total	22.3	52.1	74.4	10.3	84.7
North Atlantic	1.8	1.2	3.1	.3	3.3
East North Central	6.0	5.2	11.2	1.5	12.6
West North Central	9.5	17.6	27.1	3.1	30.2
South Atlantic	1.7	3.3	5.0	4.1	9.1
South Central	1.7	6.0	7.7	.6	8.3
Western	1.6	18.8	20.4	.8	21.2
1961 3/: U. S. total	32.5	61.9	94.3	12.5	106.9
North Atlantic	2.0	1.3	3.3	.3	3.6
East North Central	8.3	6.4	14.7	1.7	16.4
West North Central	14.0	20.9	34.9	4.3	39.2
South Atlantic	2.7	3.7	6.4	4.7	11.0
South Central	1.9	7.8	9.7	.7	10.3
Western	3.6	21.8	25.4	.9	26.4
Intentions to raise turkeys, 1962 4/: U. S. total	31.6	52.5	84.1	10.2	94.3
North Atlantic	1.9	1.1	3.0	.3	3.3
East North Central	7.7	5.6	13.3	1.6	14.9
West North Central	12.5	17.2	29.7	3.7	33.3
South Atlantic	2.6	3.1	5.7	3.4	9.1
South Central	2.0	6.6	8.6	.5	9.1
Western	4.9	18.9	23.8	.8	24.6

1/ Derived. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ As of January 1962.

Table 24.--Operation of turkey hatcheries, United States, January 1961 to date, with comparisons

Year and month	Heavy breed turkeys								
	White feathered			Other heavy			Total		
	Poults hatched during the month		Eggs in incubators first of month as a percentage of previous year	Poults hatched during the month		Eggs in incubators first of month as a percentage of previous year	Poults hatched during the month		Eggs in incubators first of month as a percentage of previous year
	As reported	As a percentage of previous year		As reported	As a percentage of previous year		As reported	As a percentage of previous year	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.
1961									
Jan.	2,284	186	177	3,149	163	179	5,433	172	178
Feb.	2,663	172	174	7,005	130	139	9,668	140	148
Mar.	4,736	177	158	13,270	118	110	18,006	129	120
Apr.	5,114	151	141	15,405	117	116	20,519	124	121
May	5,783	152	150	15,004	122	120	20,787	129	127
June	4,949	147	138	9,482	117	120	14,431	126	125
July	3,073	133	130	2,955	109	112	6,028	120	120
Aug.	1,711	130	132	313	77	73	2,024	118	117
Sept.	1,016	111	111	228	240	124	1,244	123	113
Oct.	1,125	106	93	256	80	45	1,381	100	80
Nov.	1,367	106	101	384	55	57	1,751	88	86
Dec.	1,827	95	99	578	36	34	2,405	68	69
1962									
Jan.	1,974	86	99	1,171	37	38	3,145	58	64
Feb.	2,009	75	82	3,409	47	51	5,418	56	60
Mar.			83			70			73

Year and month	Light breed turkeys			Total turkeys		
	Poults hatched during the month		Eggs in incubators first of month as a percentage of previous year	Poults hatched during the month		Eggs in incubators first of month as a percentage of previous year
	As reported	As a percentage of previous year		As reported	As a percentage of previous year	
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.
1961						
Jan.	955	159	156	6,388	170	175
Feb.	836	100	111	10,504	135	144
Mar.	1,093	110	100	19,099	128	118
Apr.	1,602	146	127	22,121	125	121
May	2,057	127	119	22,844	129	126
June	1,949	115	109	16,380	124	123
July	1,795	110	108	7,823	118	117
Aug.	996	88	96	3,020	106	109
Sept.	385	65	53	1,629	101	91
Oct.	306	65	49	1,687	91	74
Nov.	295	49	35	2,046	79	75
Dec.	319	37	40	2,724	62	64
1962						
Jan.	370	39	50	3,515	55	62
Feb.	519	62	68	5,937	57	61
Mar.			63			73

Table [illegible].--Broiler prices per pound, selected areas, January 1955 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live												
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960	17.1	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	16.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.5	16.9
1961	16.5	17.6	16.8	15.1	14.4	12.8	12.6	13.0	11.7	12.0	12.2	15.1	*14.2
1962	16.[illegible]	16.6											
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 1/												
1955	25.2	26.4	30.0	31.7	25.2	28.0	27.9	27.8	26.9	20.7	18.7	19.5	
1956	21.2	22.7	23.1	20.4	21.1	19.0	23.2	19.7	18.5	17.9	16.7	17.4	
1957	18.0	20.6	21.8	20.2	19.3	21.8	22.3	22.0	19.1	17.2	16.7	16.0	
1958	18.6	21.[illegible]	22.2	19.3	21.8	22.2	20.2	18.6	16.3	15.8	16.9	15.0	
1959	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.2	17.7	16.4	16.9	15.2	15.0	19.9	
1960	17.0	18.2	20.0	18.1	17.6	18.2	20.1	18.0	17.0	15.9	17.8	15.8	
1961	17.4	19.3	17.5	15.9	15.2	12.8	14.0	13.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	15.2	
1962	16.7	18.0	18.2										
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/												
1955	22.0	23.7	28.1	29.9	26.0	26.5	24.3	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.1	18.7	
1956	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2	21.5	18.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	15.1	
1957	17.0	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.7	15.4	16.1	
1958	17.1	19.0	21.0	19.2	20.0	20.0	19.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.1	14.2	
1959	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4	13.8	14.0	16.2	
1960	15.6	17.3	18.3	17.5	17.3	16.8	17.2	16.7	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.6	
1961	15.4	16.7	16.0	15.0	13.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	10.6	10.6	14.0	13.8	
1962	16.1	17.7	17.[illegible]										
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, monthly average prices paid at ranch, live 2/												
1955	25.2	26.4	31.5	30.0	29.5	29.5	28.1	29.0	27.4	22.4	21.2	19.8	
1956	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.6	23.9	21.8	20.6	18.3	16.5	19.5	
1957	21.0	20.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	22.0	22.0	22.4	19.9	16.5	17.1	17.0	
1958	20.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	21.2	22.0	20.5	19.1	16.3	15.9	17.3	15.5	
1959	18.6	18.5	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	16.7	15.0	16.0	17.4	
1960	18.0	18.7	20.4	20.2	19.0	18.9	19.3	18.5	17.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	
1961	17.5	18.8	16.0	17.5	14.9	13.8	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.1	13.4	16.1	
1962	17.9	16.2											
	(e) Chicago, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), monthly average price 3/												
1955	38.7	40.0	45.9	44.7	43.1	42.9	41.5	42.3	39.3	34.8	34.0	32.0	
1956	34.0	34.8	35.3	33.6	34.1	32.3	34.5	32.2	30.3	28.7	28.3	26.8	
1957	29.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.2	33.6	34.2	33.3	29.6	27.9	27.9	27.4	
1958	32.8	32.7	34.5	31.8	32.7	33.8	31.7	29.3	27.4	26.4	26.6	25.3	
1959	29.2	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.9	27.3	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.1	28.9	
1960	28.8	29.9	30.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.6	28.2	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.1	
1961	27.9	29.4	28.2	25.8	25.8	24.1	22.0	22.6	21.5	21.7	22.2	26.1	
1962	28.0	28.8											
	(f) New York, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), wholesale lots, monthly average price 4/												
1955	43.8	43.7	48.3	46.7	44.2	45.2	44.6	45.2	43.0	36.6	36.3	36.3	
1956	35.8	37.4	37.6	35.4	36.1	35.2	38.4	34.5	33.2	31.6	30.8	30.3	
1957	32.7	33.9	33.9	32.8	33.7	35.7	37.4	32.8	32.5	30.5	30.0	29.5	
1958	34.8	35.2	36.2	33.4	34.4	35.5	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.0	27.8	26.9	
1959	30.9	30.3	29.5	29.0	28.2	28.6	29.3	28.1	28.5	27.4	27.2	30.8	
1960	30.8	30.8	31.8	29.9	30.8	30.7	31.7	29.9	28.6	27.9	28.0	26.6	
1961	29.9	31.0	29.3	27.1	25.8	24.0	23.7	24.7	23.4	23.8	23.4	27.7	
1962	29.7	30.4											

*Simple average. 1/ First full week of month. 2/ 2¼ pounds and over. 3/ 1¼ - 3¼ pounds. 4/ 2-3 pounds prior to 1959; 1959, 2-3¼ pounds ("mostly" price).

Table 26.--Average price received by farmers for broilers and indicators of supplies of broilers and red meat, by months, 1954 to date

Year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average or total
(a) U. S. average price received by farmers for broilers, per lb.														
1954	Ct.	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2	23.1
1955	Ct.	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	Ct.	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	Ct.	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	Ct.	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959	Ct.	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960	Ct.	17.1	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	16.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.5	16.9
1961	Ct.	16.5	17.6	16.8	15.1	14.4	12.8	12.6	13.0	11.7	12.0	12.2	15.1	1/13.8
1962	Ct.	16.0	16.6											
(b) Hatch of broiler chicks related to production in the given month 2/														
1954	Mil.						3/106.8	3/110.3	3/108.4	3/95.3				1,047.8
1955	Mil.				81.2	92.1	105.4	109.7	115.9	111.8	111.0	98.8	86.9	1,091.7
1956	Mil.	93.4	95.9	102.7	110.9	114.9	132.4	134.9	142.6	137.9	128.4	123.1	106.9	1,343.7
1957	Mil.	107.3	107.8	108.8	128.6	122.4	139.3	141.3	147.6	141.9	143.5	132.2	119.4	1,447.5
1958	Mil.	116.4	126.5	140.0	137.2	151.3	163.0	180.7	177.6	172.0	153.0	130.3	133.5	1,659.5
1959	Mil.	133.6	148.0	154.0	150.2	183.5	180.6	175.1	169.4	166.4	149.9	122.1	121.7	1,736.9
1960 4/	Mil.	129.7	141.5	159.1	159.5	176.8	172.9	195.1	185.3	175.7	155.5	140.0	143.4	1,795.7
1961 5/	Mil.	144.2	157.9	169.8	175.2	210.3	216.0	212.0	197.1	187.4	170.2	143.7	137.8	
1962 5/	Mil.	142.6	156.5	173.0	165.5									
(c) Commercial production of red meats														
1954	Mil. lb.	2,062	1,735	2,020	1,818	1,792	1,912	1,876	1,930	2,071	2,120	2,199	2,270	23,805
1955	Mil. lb.	2,192	1,854	2,176	1,929	1,964	2,001	1,815	2,158	2,227	2,324	2,398	2,433	25,471
1956	Mil. lb.	2,474	2,182	2,264	2,107	2,147	2,059	2,078	2,136	2,070	2,511	2,411	2,204	26,643
1957	Mil. lb.	2,439	2,027	2,098	2,041	2,166	1,917	2,099	2,084	2,098	2,405	2,097	2,096	25,567
1958	Mil. lb.	2,268	1,807	1,907	1,984	1,948	1,934	2,011	1,939	2,119	2,314	1,965	2,182	24,378
1959	Mil. lb.	2,241	1,980	2,084	2,153	2,018	2,064	2,145	2,003	2,253	2,402	2,245	2,429	26,017
1960	Mil. lb.	2,401	2,162	2,326	2,110	2,245	2,244	2,032	2,321	2,312	2,315	2,301	2,247	27,016
1961	Mil. lb.	2,333	2,043	2,377	2,102	2,396	2,328	2,078	2,341	2,257	2,492	2,419	2,250	27,415
1962	Mil. lb.	2,502												

1/ Average for 22 States. 2/ Through 1957 the figure shown is the hatch 3 months earlier; thereafter, it is the hatch 2 months earlier. Total for the year is actual broiler production rather than the sum of months hatchings.
3/ Derived.
4/ Revised.
5/ Preliminary.

Table .--Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks, by months, 1960 to date with comparisons 1/

Month	Total for the month					Cumulation relevant to breeder flock of given month 2/				
	Reported			Percentage of preceding year		Reported			Percentage of preceding year	
	1960	1961	1962	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent
January	1.5	1.9	2.1	125	111	20.2	20.4	22.5	101	110
February	1.9	2.4	[illegible]	122	[illegible]	19.8	21.3	22.7	108	107
March	2.7	3.7		138		19.5	21.9	22.3	112	102
April	3.2	3.9		121		18.0	21.2	20.5	118	97
May	3.5	3.3		94		16.0	19.6	18.0	122	92
June	3.3	2.8		84		14.6	18.0	16.7	123	93
July	2.1	2.4		112		14.2	17.0	[illegible]	120	[illegible]
August	2.1	2.3		108		14.6	18.6		127	
September	2.4	2.0		84		16.1	20.4		127	
October	2.6	2.0		76		18.2	21.3		117	
November	2.0	1.9		95		19.5	21.5		111	
December	1.6	1.4		86		19.9	21.9		110	

1/ Includes expected pullet replacements from eggs during the preceding month at the rate of 125 pullet chicks per case of eggs. Data reported by the leading primary breeders of broiler replacements stocks.

2/ Totals obtained from unrounded data; sums of domestic placements 5-12 months previous.

Table .--Chickens tested for broiler hatching egg production, 1959 to date with comparisons

Month	Total for the month					Cumulation relevant to breeder flock of given month 1/				
	Reported			Percentage of preceding year		Reported			Percentage of preceding year	
	1960	1961	1962	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent
January	2.3	2.8	2.7	120	99	17.8	18.0	18.9	101	106
February	1.7	2.1	[illegible]	121	111	17.9	18.7	[illegible]	104	107
March	1.7	2.3		134		18.1	19.7		109	
April	1.8	2.1		120		18.0	19.9		111	
May	1.3	1.6		118		16.9	19.1		113	
June	1.4	1.2		87		15.5	17.6		114	
July	1.3	1.6		122		14.1	16.4		116	
August	2.0	2.2		112		13.6	16.0		118	
September	2.3	2.4		106		13.6	15.6		115	
October	2.8	3.1		112		14.6	16.7		114	
November	2.8	2.9		104		15.7	17.3		110	
December	2.6	2.6		98		16.6	17.7		107	

1/ Includes the sum of current and preceding seven months.

RECENT TRENDS IN EGG CONSUMPTION [1]

by William C. Paddock

Over the past decade, per capita egg consumption has declined 17 percent despite a significant rise in consumer purchasing power and sharp decreases in the real price consumers paid for eggs. Most of the loss in per capita consumption has occurred as a result of a drop in the use of eggs in consumers' breakfasts.

In 1961 there were only 326 eggs consumed per capita compared with 392 eggs in 1951. The number of shell eggs consumed per person dropped to 295 in 1961 from 365 in 1951, but consumption of processed eggs increased to 31 eggs from 27 during the same period. The increase in the consumption of processed eggs reflects the expanded distribution of processed eggs under Government programs.

The drop in per capita consumption, which has been much sharper the past 2 years than the previous 8, led to a significant decline in the aggregate egg consumption in 1960 and 1961. Total consumption remained relatively stable from 1951 through 1959 because the growth in population offset per capita declines.

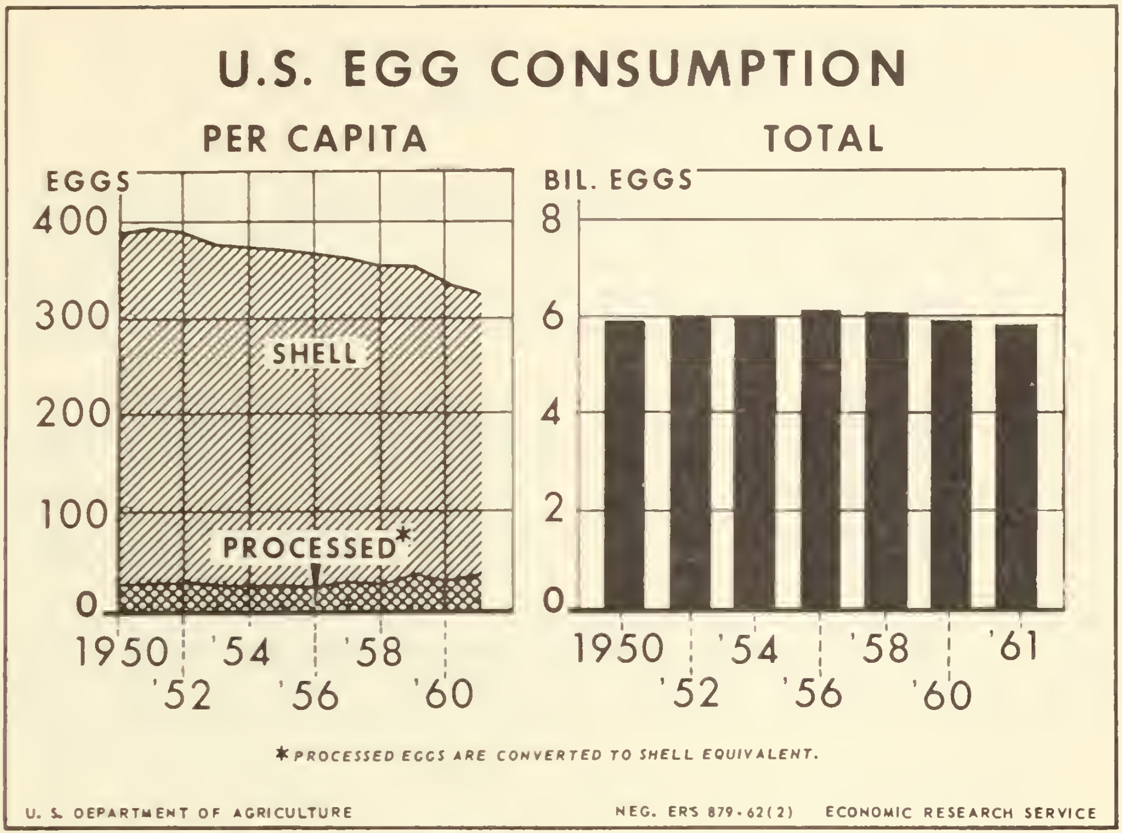
Over the long run, the downward trend in per capita shell egg consumption has occurred despite a 21 percent drop in retail egg prices between 1951 and 1961. When retail egg prices are adjusted for the 15 percent rise in prices consumers paid for all goods and services, the real cost of eggs to consumers dropped 32 percent over this period. (See table 29.) In the last 10 years, the retail prices of eggs have declined because the cost of producing and marketing eggs has been steadily reduced. These reductions in cost have made it possible for the industry to maintain aggregate egg production at relatively constant levels even in the face of declining consumer demand.

Within any 1 year, or on a short term basis, consumers tend to eat essentially all the eggs produced with prices adjusting to whatever level is necessary to clear the market. The change in price is always much greater than the change in production, illustrating that the demand for eggs is highly inelastic. Egg production in any 1 year is largely determined by the size of the laying flock at the beginning of the year. Adjustments in the number of layers in succeeding months generally do not have a substantial impact on the current year's output.

At least 98 percent of each year's supply of eggs, during the past decade, has come from the current year's production. The perishability of shell eggs and the costs that accrue if they are kept in cold storage discourage a significant carryover into the next year. Also, the demand for processed eggs is limited, thereby restricting the storage holdings of frozen and dried eggs. Therefore, practically all the eggs produced in any 1 year, except those used for hatching, move directly into consumption. Since 1951 the percentage of the eggs produced each year that were consumed by civilians as shell eggs has held within the narrow range of 84 to 87 percent of production.

---

[1] This article originally appeared in the February 1962 issue of The National Food Situation. Some changes have been made, mainly to incorporate recent revisions in egg consumption estimates for 1960 and 1961.



An increase in egg consumption that might have been expected as a result of lower retail prices during the past 10 years has been chiefly offset by the apparent decrease in consumer demand for eggs. (See table 29.)

People are eating smaller breakfasts that include fewer eggs, or exclude eggs, according to a 1958 survey conducted by USDA. 2/ The majority of housewives interviewed felt that smaller breakfasts were adequate for most people not engaged in strenuous daily activity and tended to associate the use of eggs with larger breakfasts. They were also interested in reducing food intake for weight or health reasons. Intense competition from highly advertised breakfast cereals was another factor in the reduced number of eggs eaten for breakfast by the average consumer.

The survey also indicated that homemakers were using fewer eggs for baking in 1958 than they used 2 or 3 years earlier. This decline was caused by such changes in home baking as the increased use of baking mixes and a decline in home baking due to the desire of family members to reduce their calorie intake and because homemakers had less time available for baking.

Another development contributing to the decline in per capita egg consumption during the past decade has been the significant decrease in the proportion of the population raising chickens for egg production. This has occurred because there has been a heavy movement of people off the farm and because egg production has become more specialized. People keeping a flock of chickens usually consume more eggs per person than individuals who must purchase eggs. In addition, people who live in large towns and cities tend to eat fewer eggs than farm people because of the greater availability and selection of foods that are competitive with eggs.

1/ Homemakers' Use of and Opinions About Eggs, Marketing Research Report No. 405, U. S. Dept. of Agri., AMS, July 1960.

Table 29.--Egg consumption and factors related to demand, 1940-61 1/
(Includes data used in Figure 1)

Year	Total population July 1, (including armed forces overseas)	Population eating from civilian food supplies 2/	Per capita disposable income	BLS Consumer Price Index, (1947-49 =100)	Civilian egg consumption						U.S. average retail price per dozen (AMS)	
					Per capita			Total				
					Shell eggs	Processed eggs 3/	Total eggs	Shell eggs	Processed eggs 3/	Total eggs	Reported	Deflated by Consumer Price Index, (1947-49 =100)
	Millions	Millions	Dollars		Number	Number	Number	Billions	Billions	Billions	Cents	Cents
1940	132.1	132.1	576	59.9	300	19	319			42.1	30.1	50.3
1941	133.4	131.8	697	62.9	300	11	311			41.0	36.6	58.2
1942	134.9	131.5	871	69.7	306	12	318			41.8	45.1	64.7
1943	136.7	128.9	977	74.0	328	19	347			44.7	53.8	72.7
1944	138.4	128.6	1,060	75.2	327	27	354			45.6	51.1	68.0
1945	139.9	129.1	1,075	76.9	379	23	402			51.9	54.6	71.0
1946	141.4	138.4	1,136	83.4	359	20	379			52.5	55.3	66.3
1947	144.1	142.6	1,181	95.5	359	25	383			54.6	65.8	68.9
1948	146.6	145.2	1,291	102.8	361	28	389			56.5	68.4	66.5
1949	149.2	147.6	1,272	101.8	358	25	383			56.6	65.9	64.7
1950	151.7	150.2	1,369	102.8	364	25	389	54.7	3.8	58.5	57.1	55.5
1951	154.4	151.1	1,474	111.0	365	27	392	55.2	4.1	59.3	69.7	62.8
1952	157.0	153.4	1,520	113.5	362	28	390	55.6	4.2	59.8	63.6	56.0
1953	159.6	156.0	1,582	114.4	354	25	379	55.3	3.8	59.1	66.8	58.4
1954	162.4	159.1	1,582	114.8	351	25	376	55.9	3.9	59.8	56.2	49.0
1955	165.3	162.3	1,660	114.5	346	25	371	56.2	4.1	60.3	58.1	50.7
1956	168.2	165.3	1,742	116.2	345	24	369	57.0	4.0	61.0	57.7	49.7
1957	171.2	168.4	1,804	120.2	335	27	362	56.4	4.5	60.9	54.9	45.7
1958	174.1	171.4	1,826	123.5	328	26	354	56.3	4.4	60.7	57.9	46.9
1959	177.1	174.5	1,905	124.6	319	34	353	55.6	5.9	61.5	50.8	40.8
1960	179.8	177.4	5/1,947	126.5	305	29	334	54.2	5.1	59.3	54.9	43.4
1961 4/	182.8	180.3	5/1,987	127.8	295	31	326	53.2	5.5	58.7	54.9	43.0

1/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii unless otherwise indicated.
2/ Adjusted 1941 - 1945 to include members of armed forces eating from civilian food supplies.
3/ Converted to shell equivalent.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

U. S. POULTRY EXPORTS AND THE COMMON MARKET

By Herman Bluestone 1/

U. S. poultry exports increased almost 5-fold between 1958 and 1961. Last year 236 million pounds of frozen poultry and over 12 million pounds of canned poultry were exported. This represented 68 million dollars, and 3 percent of the U. S. total poultry meat production. In 1958, exports were only 48 million pounds, less than 1 percent of domestic output.

About three-fourths of the increase in poultry exports has been to Western Europe, mainly to West Germany. In 1955 the United States exported less than 1 million pounds of frozen poultry to Western Europe out of total exports of 25 million pounds. By 1958, exports to these countries increased to 22 million pounds out of 48 million and to 173 million pounds out of 236 million in 1961.

Of the 173 million pounds, 128 million pounds went to West Germany. Switzerland was the second best customer, taking 23 million pounds of frozen poultry in 1961. However, considerable uncertainty about the future of this newly developed European market for U. S. poultry now exists because of recent developments in the Common Market.

A New Market for U. S. Poultry Emerges

The rapid economic development that has been occurring in Western Europe in the last 5 years has stimulated greater consumption and trade. The quantity of poultry meat moving in international trade more than doubled between 1958 and 1961. Poultry consumption in Western Europe increased faster than production, encouraged by improvements in methods and facilities for wholesaling and retailing poultry meat. This included the expanded role of the supermarket in the major cities of Western Europe. U. S. poultry exports to West Germany, in particular, benefited from the rising standards of living in Europe.

The United States has been successful in obtaining a growing share of the expanding world trade in poultry meat in the last 3 years. Three developments have contributed to this success. First, the United States exported eviscerated poultry which had not been available in Europe and the convenience of this new product won rapid acceptance by consumers. Second, prices have been lowered because of continued improvements in producing and marketing broilers and turkeys, and last year prices were further reduced because of a large expansion in output. Third, demand for the American product has increased as a result of coordinated market development activities of the International Trade Development Committee of the U. S. poultry industry and USDA. The ITDC operates through the Institute of American Poultry Industries and has received the support of many trade organizations and individual firms.

1/ The author gratefully acknowledges the helpful criticism of C. C. Warren and S. L. Crockett of FAS and Doris Nichols of ERS.

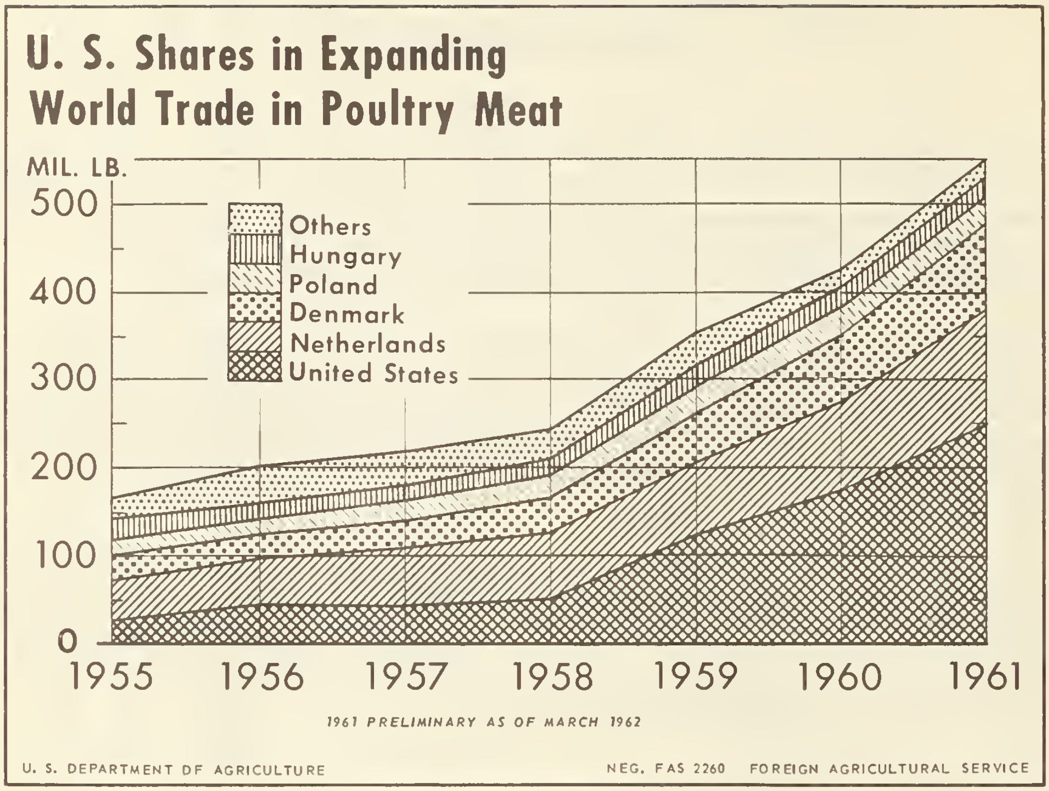


Table 30.--Exports of poultry meat by major suppliers, 1955-61

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States 1/	28.0	44.6	41.9	51.3	125.7	176.6	248
Netherlands	42.1	50.2	65.5	76.0	80.6	98.2	125
Denmark	27.3	27.3	30.3	38.6	55.4	75.4	105
Poland	18.6	19.1	23.1	26.6	33.6	30.8	30
Hungary	23.3	18.6	19.0	19.9	24.9	22.2	21
Others	25.6	40.9	37.9	35.4	34.6	22.4	21
Total	164.9	200.7	217.7	247.8	354.8	425.6	550

1/ Includes canned poultry. 2/ Preliminary.

Common Market Gives New Impetus To European Development

The Common Market, formally known as the European Economic Community, was established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957 and started to operate at the beginning of 1958. It is an association of six nations of Western Europe - West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and The Netherlands. The Treaty provides for the gradual integration of the member nations into a single economic unit. It is intended that political unity also will come eventually.

An increased output of goods and services is one of the major aims of the European Economic Community. It is attempting to achieve this by the creation of a single huge market--in terms of people, presently about the same size as the United States--which would support the development of mass production industries and, in general, larger, more highly specialized, and more efficient production and marketing facilities. Barriers to the free movement of goods, capital, and labor that currently exist among the Common Market countries are being steadily lowered. In addition, a common commercial policy, including tariffs on imports from countries outside the Community, is being gradually implemented. If development of the Common Market continues along the lines envisioned by its originators, the member countries may eventually bear about the same economic relationship to the Community as our individual States do to the United States.

Considerable progress toward economic integration already has been achieved in industrial raw materials and finished goods. For instance, the internal tariffs on industrial goods already have been reduced by 50 percent. A further measure of progress is the near 25 percent growth in industrial production during the first 4 years of the EEC's operation. These economic developments have led to an expansion in the volume of trade, both within the Market and with the rest of the world.

The EEC Represents a Potentially Huge Market for Poultry

Poultry meat consumption in countries now in the Common Market has been increasing much more rapidly than production in recent years. Consumption rose 798 million pounds between 1955 and 1960 to 2,021 million pounds. On the other hand, output expanded only 647 million pounds during this period to 1,840 million pounds. Consequently, there was an increase in net imports into the Region, from 29 million pounds in 1955 to 181 million in 1960. In the same interval, U. S. exports of frozen poultry to the EEC rose to 93 million pounds from 0.1 million pounds.

On a per capita basis, poultry meat consumption in the EEC increased almost twice as fast as in the United States between 1955 and 1960. However, since consumption started from a smaller base in the EEC, the quantity used per capita was up only 4.3 pounds in contrast to 8.3 pounds in the United States. During the 5-year period, per capita use of poultry meat in the EEC rose to 11.9 pounds from 7.6 pounds while in the United States it moved up to 34.6 pounds from 26.3 pounds. Despite the rapid growth in the rate of consumption in the EEC, the disparity between the EEC and U. S. rate of use continued to widen. This disparity suggests that a great potential still exists for further expanding the consumption of poultry in Europe as prosperity there continues to rise.

Another indication of the growth possibilities of the market for poultry meat in the EEC is provided by prospective changes in the population of this regional grouping. In terms of people, the EEC may eventually be much larger than the United States. In 1960 there were 169 million people in the six member nations compared with 184 million in the United States. If the United Kingdom, Eire, Denmark, and Norway become full members, total population would be about 233 million. Other countries may also join in the future. A more gradual association with the EEC is currently being considered by a number of countries, such as that entered into by Greece in July 1961. The Treaty of Rome also provided for the association of certain non-European countries having economic and political ties with France, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Italy.

EEC To Implement Common Agricultural Policy in Mid-1962

The 1957 Treaty of Rome which established the EEC called for agreement on a common agricultural policy within 4 years. This has been extremely difficult to negotiate because of the widely different patterns of agricultural production and price support objectives in the individual member countries. Particularly, great obstacles had to be overcome in forming a general price policy for feed grains and animal products produced with these grains. However, on January 14, 1962, the EEC Council of Ministers finally concluded a general agreement on the essentials of a common agricultural policy. This policy will begin to directly affect U. S. poultry exports July 1, 1962.

The broad objectives of the common agricultural policy for the EEC were set forth in the Treaty of Rome. They include (1) a more productive agriculture, (2) higher incomes for farmers, (3) stable markets for farm products, (4) a guarantee of regular supplies, and (5) reasonable prices to consumers. The specific proposals that have been advanced to achieve these objectives would attempt to increase domestic production at prices supported at relatively high levels. At the same time, the prices for imports would be kept at or above the domestic level by a variety of duties and variable levies, including charges specifically designed to give preference to Member producers. In some cases import quotas would be employed but not for poultry. During a 7½ year transition period, differences among farm prices in the six nations would progressively be reduced and quotas, tariffs, and other barriers to the free movement of farm goods between the member nations would be eliminated.

Levies on Intra-Community Poultry Trade To Be Eliminated Gradually

Each Member Nation of the EEC will charge a variable levy and an ad valorem duty on intra-Community trade beginning July 1, 1962, and both are designed to disappear by 1970. The variable element will be equal to the incidence of differences in feed grain prices between the importing and exporting Member Countries. It is designed to equalize the cost of producing poultry in the Member Countries insofar as feed grain prices are concerned. It will be reduced as differences among the feed grain prices of these countries are gradually eliminated by 1970.

The ad valorem duty each Member Country will charge other Members will be the same as the duty in effect on January 1, 1962. It may be increased to 6 percent if it is currently less than that. All quantitative restrictions on intra-Community poultry trade will end on July 1, 1962 However, France, which has a minimum import price on poultry, may raise the ad valorem duty to a level that will afford the same measure of protection as the minimum price did in the last 2 years. This ad valorem duty will also be reduced gradually to zero by January 1, 1970.

Levies on Imports From Third Countries Will Be Higher

Member States will charge two ad valorem duties and a variable levy (equalization fee) on imports from countries outside the Common Market, usually called third countries. One of the ad valorem duties will be the same as for intra-Community trade; the other gives preference to producers within the Community. The latter is to begin at 2 percent in 1962-63 and gradually increase to a maximum of 7 percent by 1970. The table below shows the incidence of the two ad valorem rates on poultry imports from the United States. They would be the effective rates in the absence of possible reductions by individual Member Countries referred to later.

Table 31.--Common Market import duties on U. S. poultry

Importing country	Rates							
	As of		During 1962-63			After 1970		
	Jan. 1, 1961	Jan. 1, 1962	Same as on intra-Community trade	Preferential	Total	Same as on intra-Community trade	Preferential	Total
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Germany	15.0	15.9	10.5	2.0	12.5	0	7.0	7.0
France	20.0	18.0	14.0	2.0	16.0	0	7.0	7.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	12.0	13.8	8.4	2.0	10.4	0	7.0	7.0
Holland	12.0	13.8	8.4	2.0	10.4	0	7.0	7.0
Italy	Free	5.4	6.0	2.0	8.0	0	7.0	7.0

In addition to the two ad volorem duties, there will be an equalization fee similar to the one used in intra-Community trade during the transition period. It will be a variable level equivalent to the incidence of the difference between the world market price for feed grains and the importing States' price.

However, a Member Nation may reduce its levy on third-country imports to the lowest level charged by any Member Nation, if such action is approved by the European Economic Commission. At the same time, levies on imports from other Member Nations would have to be reduced correspondingly. Such action might be taken if a Member Nation found that the existing levies were substantially reducing supplies and leading to unreasonable consumer prices.

In addition to the three-element levy, the Council of Ministers will, upon a proposal by the Commission and by unanimity, determine a "lock-gate" price. The "lock-gate" price is obstensibly designed to prevent market disturbances resulting from imports at abnormally low prices. It is to be calculated by taking into account at least the feed grain price in the world market and a feed conversion factor typical for the exporting third countries. If poultry is offered for import into the Community below the "lock-gate" price, the third-country levy would be increased by the difference. Thus, the "lock-gate" price could have the same effect as an additional levy. The "lock-gate" price possibly may be computed on the basis of the full cost of production in third countries, plus all processing and transportation costs to the importing Member Country.

Quantitative restrictions on third-country trade are scheduled to end on July 1, 1962, but there is an escape clause provision that Member States may invoke, under certain circumstances, if its poultry market is subjected to or threatens to become subjected to serious disturbances. However, such action may be denied a Member State by the European Economic Commission.

Common Market Agricultural Policy and Prospective U. S. Poultry Exports

Higher hurdles than at present are likely to confront U. S. poultry exports to the EEC beginning July 1 when the new poultry regulations go into effect. Although quantitative restrictions currently in effect probably would disappear on that date, these would likely be more than offset by higher levies. These levies would also apply to other countries outside the Community. The initial impact of this development would be two-fold. First, it would tend to discourage the importation of poultry into the EEC. Second, by raising poultry prices within the EEC it would tend both to increase production and, in the absence of consumer subsidies, to dampen consumption temporarily. It is not possible at this time to determine exactly how much higher the new levies would be than those currently in effect. However, it is reasonable to assume that the increase would correspond to something less than the EEC levies which attempt to equalize feed costs against third countries. Some idea of the maximum size of the equalization fee is suggested by the 6.1 cents per pound subsidy on ready-to-cook poultry currently being paid to producers in Germany, the country with the highest price support level for feed grains.

The United States has been an important poultry supplier of the Common Market in recent years, helping to fill the widening gap between poultry production and consumption in Europe. The gap, itself, was partly a product of the agricultural policies of the individual importing nations of Europe - primarily the policies with respect to the price support levels for feed grains and duties on poultry imports. In West Germany, the major U. S. overseas market, and in Switzerland, the second most important market, poultry meat consumption has been permitted to expand much more rapidly than could be satisfied by European production alone. July 1 could mark the beginning of a change in this policy for West Germany to one of greater dependence on Common Market supplies. This could be accompanied by higher prices for poultry in Germany and possibly a temporary leveling or decline in consumption.

However, if approved by the European Economic Commission, West Germany could reduce her levies to third countries, including the United States, to the lowest level charged by any Member State if she also reduced her tariffs to Member States correspondingly. This, of course, would encourage greater consumption of poultry in Germany and tend to widen the gap between consumption and production for the Community as a whole. As a result, such an action would partially mitigate the effect of higher levies on U. S. poultry meat of the other Member Nations.

During the EEC's transition period the price of feed grains produced in the Member States will be gradually brought to a common level. This will probably be higher than the one currently prevailing in France, the largest grain exporter and perhaps below the level prevailing in West Germany. Such a level of support is expected to be sufficiently high to induce a substantial increase in feed grain production, particularly in France where there is much land well adapted to feed grain production but not currently being used for that purpose.

During the transition period, expanding poultry production and marketing could be expected to be accompanied by a significant reduction in costs other than feed grains, thus tending to at least partially offset higher feed costs. The economies will stem from the development of larger-scaled production and marketing and from the regional shifts in production that are likely to occur when poultry moves freely in the Community. The competitive position of the Member Nations relative to third countries will be further enhanced by the reduction in the levies on intra-Community trade. This would probably reduce poultry prices to consumers and thereby make the existing trade barriers increasingly restrictive to countries outside the Community.

Table 32.--United States exports of fresh or frozen poultry, total, and to selected areas, 1955-61
(Includes data for cover chart)

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Broilers and fryers							
Common Market	---	---	---	4,615	28,008	47,820	91,632
Germany, West	---	---	---	3,243	23,929	40,814	76,505
Switzerland	---	---	---	9,206	18,167	21,230	20,034
Total	---	---	---	23,735	70,371	93,014	149,313
Other chicken							
Common Market	---	---	---	2,361	15,142	25,981	35,943
Germany, West	---	---	---	1,676	13,800	22,851	31,126
Switzerland	---	---	---	2,790	1,388	1,741	2,733
Total	---	---	---	13,304	27,942	40,639	52,110
Total chicken and capons							
Common Market	117	3,675	6,498	6,976	43,150	73,801	127,575
Germany, West	56	3,517	5,550	4,919	37,729	63,665	107,631
Switzerland	469	2,685	6,157	11,996	19,555	22,971	22,767
Total	10,802	24,508	28,472	37,039	98,313	133,653	201,423
Turkey							
Common Market	---	---	---	2,131	6,929	17,025	19,566
Germany, West	---	---	---	1,956	6,465	15,891	17,991
Switzerland	---	---	---	245	416	395	448
Total	---	---	---	5,209	12,010	24,144	27,862
Other poultry and game							
Common Market	[2]5	[2]986	[2]187	668	1,175	2,114	2,792
Germany, West	[1]	[2]934	[2]131	198	1,034	2,002	2,366
Switzerland	[2]55	[2]184	[2]374	259	235	132	40
Total	[2]14,164	[2]17,267	[2]11,162	6,226	5,726	5,961	6,507
Total poultry							
Common Market	122	4,661	6,685	9,775	51,254	92,940	149,933
Germany, West	56	4,451	5,681	7,073	45,228	81,558	127,988
Switzerland	524	2,869	6,531	12,500	20,206	23,498	23,255
Total	24,966	41,775	39,634	48,474	116,049	163,758	235,792

[1] Less than 500 pounds.
[2] Includes turkey not shown separately prior to 1958.

Table 33.--United States exports of poultry: Quantity of fresh or frozen and value of total, with comparisons, 1955-61

Item	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Quantity								
Broilers-fryers and fowl:								
Reported	1,000 lbs.	10,801	24,508	28,472	37,039	98,313	133,653	201,423
As a percentage of U. S. production 1/	Pct.	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.6	3.5
Turkeys:								
Reported	1,000 lbs.	2/14,163	2/17,267	2/11,162	5,209	12,010	24,144	27,862
As a percentage of U. S. production 1/	Pct.				0.5	1.1	2.1	1.8
Total poultry fresh or frozen:								
Reported	1,000 lbs.	24,966	41,775	39,634	48,474	116,049	163,758	235,792
As a percentage of U. S. production of chickens and turkeys 1/	Pct.	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.6	3.2
Value 3/								
Total poultry and game 4/								
Reported	1,000 dol.	11,572	16,126	14,224	17,012	35,854	49,656	67,731
As a percentage of U. S. gross farms income from chickens and turkeys	Pct.	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.4	3.1	4.7
U. S. dollar farm exports		---	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.5	2.0
Broilers-fryers and fowl 5/								
Reported	1,000 dol.	3,968	7,807	9,105	7,779	20,412	26,127	38,880
As a percentage of U. S. gross farm income from chickens	Pct.	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.9	2.2	2.7
Turkeys 5/								
Reported	1,000 dol.	---	2/ 7,313	2/ 4,386	2,010	4,262	8,199	9,551
As a percentage of U. S. gross farm income from turkeys	Pct.				0.6	1.2	2.2	2.5

1/ Based on U. S. production expressed in terms of ready-to-cook weight.
2/ Includes other poultry and game not shown separately in 1955-57.
3/ Dollar sales represented 89 percent or more of total value in each year.
4/ Includes canned poultry, but excludes live chickens
5/ Fresh or frozen only.

Table 34.--Poultry, production, consumption and related data in Common Market countries and Switzerland, 1955-61 1/

Item	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Poultry production:	1,000 pounds						
France	do.	661,400	705,500	727,500	738,300	771,000	805,000
Belgium - Luxembourg	do.	77,900	85,000	96,200	103,000	113,300	119,500
Netherlands	do.	73,700	89,100	104,900	123,800	155,800	195,000
West Germany	do.	136,700	154,300	165,300	174,600	211,600	220,500
Italy (includes game)	do.	243,400	363,800	402,600	440,900	480,600	500,000
Total Common Market	do.	1,193,100	1,397,700	1,496,500	1,580,600	1,732,300	1,840,000
Switzerland	do.	7,900	8,400	8,800	9,900	10,800	11,200
Net imports or (exports):	1,000 pounds						
France	do.	(174)	-121	(2,227)	(4,269)	(6,438)	(5,309)
Belgium - Luxembourg	do.	-661	-112	(331)	(1,543)	(2,424)	(4,947)
Netherlands	do.	(44,750)	(52,258)	(63,290)	(73,700)	(96,745)	(123,539)
West Germany	do.	-50,565	-81,553	-108,579	-141,629	-228,881	-304,116
Italy	do.	-23,190	-22,524	-18,370	-16,025	-14,864	-10,340
Total Common Market	do.	-29,492	-52,052	-61,101	-78,142	-138,138	-180,661
Switzerland	do.	-11,682	-15,492	-17,443	-24,235	-30,648	-36,920
Total poultry consumption: 2/	1,000 pounds						
France	do.	661,226	705,621	725,273	734,031	764,562	799,691
Belgium - Luxembourg	do.	78,561	85,112	95,867	101,457	110,876	114,553
Netherlands	do.	28,950	36,842	41,610	50,100	59,055	71,461
West Germany	do.	187,265	235,853	273,879	316,229	440,481	524,616
Italy	do.	266,590	386,324	420,970	456,925	495,464	510,340
Total Common Market	do.	1,222,592	1,449,752	1,557,601	1,658,742	1,870,438	2,020,661
Switzerland	do.	19,582	23,892	26,243	34,135	41,448	48,120
Poultry per capita consumption:	Pounds						
France	do.	15.3	16.2	16.4	16.5	17.0	17.6
Belgium - Luxembourg	do.	8.6	9.2	10.3	10.8	11.8	12.1
Netherlands	do.	2.7	3.4	3.8	4.5	5.2	6.2
West Germany	do.	3.7	4.6	5.3	6.1	8.3	9.8
Italy	do.	5.5	8.0	8.7	9.4	10.1	10.4
Total Common Market	do.	7.6	8.9	9.5	10.0	11.2	11.9
Switzerland	do.	3.9	4.7	5.1	6.6	7.9	8.9
Population: (Estimates at mid-year)	Thousands						
France 3/	do.	43,280	43,648	44,091	44,584	45,097	45,543
Belgium - Luxembourg	do.	9,172	9,230	9,297	9,363	9,416	9,467
Netherlands	do.	10,751	10,888	11,026	11,186	11,346	11,487
West Germany 4/	do.	50,177	50,786	51,469	52,149	52,800	53,373
Italy	do.	48,062	48,279	48,481	48,732	48,949	49,259
Total Common Market	do.	161,442	162,831	164,364	166,014	167,608	169,129
Switzerland	do.	4,978	5,039	5,117	5,185	5,240	5,351

1/ Data compiled by Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS: 2/15/62 2/ Production plus imports
3/ Excludes Saar. 4/ Includes Saar; but excludes West Berlin.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, by months, January 1955 to date	14
2	Change in egg production, per layer and total, by States and divisions, November 1961 to date	15
3	Egg prices, selected dates, 1962, with comparisons	16
4	Shell eggs: Monthly per capita consumption and prices, United States, 1955 to date	17
5	Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 1959 to date	18
6	U.S.D.A. purchases of dried and frozen egg, 1958-61	19
7	Shell eggs: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; 35 cities, beginning of the week, April 1961 to date	20
8	Frozen egg: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; 35 cities, beginning of the week, April 1961 to date	20
9	Egg future contracts: Highest and lowest price per dozen, by months, Chicago Mercantile Exchange 1959-61 contracts and 1962 contracts to date	21
10	Chickens raised, by regions, 1950 to date, and farmers' 1961 intentions to buy replacement chicks	22
11	Hatch of replacement-type chicks, by selected periods, United States, 1955-62	22
12	Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms 1925-61	23
13	Number of layers on hand, with break-downs, and chickens raised 1950 to date	24
14	Composition of flocks, October 1 and January 1 following, 1931-61	25
15	Turkeys: Indicators of size of crop, 1962	26
16	Turkeys: Composition of storage stocks, 1957 to date	26
17	Turkeys: Storage stocks, United States, first-of-month, 1950 to date and 35 cities beginning April 1961 to date	27
18	Turkeys: Supply, distribution, and average price received by farmers, selected periods, 1955-61	28
19	Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, January 1956 to date	29
20	Turkey poults hatched in commercial hatcheries, United States, September 1953 to date	30
21	Turkey breeders: Testings, intentions, January 1 numbers, and subsequent numbers of turkeys raised; available data, by breed types, selected years 1950-62	31
22	Turkeys raised and related data, United States, 1950-62	32
23	Turkeys raised and intentions to raise turkeys, selected areas and periods, 1953-62	33
24	Operation of turkey hatcheries, United States, January 1961 to date, with comparisons	34
25	Broiler prices per pound, selected areas, January 1955 to date	35
26	Average price received by farmers for broilers and indicators of supplies of broilers and red meat, by months, 1954 to date	36
27	Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler supply flocks, by months, 1960 to date with comparisons	37
28	Chickens tested for broiler hatching egg production, 1959 to date with with comparisons	37
29	Egg consumption and factors related to demand, 1940-61	40
30	Exports of poultry meat by major suppliers, 1955-61	42
31	Common market import duties on U. S. poultry	45
32	United States exports of fresh or frozen poultry, total, and to selected areas, 1955-61	48
33	United States exports of poultry: Quantity of fresh or frozen and value of total, 1955-61 with comparisons	49
34	Poultry, production, consumption and related data in Common Market countries and Switzerland, 1955-61	50

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Division of Administrative Services
Management Operations Staff
Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.